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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND CHERRY

Subscription Prices—In Advance.—Daily Journal $10 per annum, $5 if paid in advance, or six if not paid within three months from the date of subscription. Weekly $3. Weekly $2. Evening Bulletin $6 a year or 12½ cents a week if mailed, &c.

Club Prices—In Advance.—Weekly—1 copy $2: 10 copies or more $1.50 each.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, changeable weekly, per annum..... 40 00
Do. do 2 times per week, per annum 60 00
Do. do 3 times do. do. 100 00

Each additional square, each of the above prices.
Advertisements published at intervals—$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.

A discount or deduction of 25 per cent. for each name.

Yearly advertisers pay quarterly: all others in advance.

Real estate and sheriffs' advertisements, sheriffs' and coroners' sales, patent medicine thereunder, circus or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, wars, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.

Letters and communications inserted in editorial columns are charged $1 per square, for insertions for yearly patrons; those only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communications will be inserted unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Marriages and deaths, no charge for first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuance; such charges considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, $12 for one boat, and $6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Agents are hereby kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

Advertising Rates—In Weekly Journal.—Each square (10 lines or less).....first insertion..... $1 00
Each continuance..... 50

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, therwise we shall charge till done.

No contract for yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any change be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

STEAMER ROBERT J. WARD FOR SALE.

THE well known STEAMER, now at the Ohio pier, foot of Wharf. In good order and repair. Not one year over hauled. Now in the Louisville and Nashville trade. Will be sold on reasonable terms. The Ward has 5 cabins, 16 inches in diameter—no low cabins. The Ward was thoroughly decked last season, and for materials of depth, speed, and comfort, is not surpassed by any steamer on the Western Rivers.

For further particulars, apply to
SHERLEY, BELL, & CO.
au6 d&m

STREET RAILS.

WOOD, MORRELL, & CO.,
JOHNSTOWN, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENN.,

Are prepared to furnish STREET RAILS at short notice.

au26 d&m

WM. H. HIRSTMANN & SONS,
FIFTH & CHERRY streets, adjoining the Factory,
PHILADELPHIA,
Manufacturers and Importers

Ladies' Dress, Cloak, & Mantilla Trimmings,

HAVE now opened for examination a large and well assorted stock of ladies' dress trimmings, to which they invite the attention of Western and Southern Merchants. Having a store perfect in its manufacturing, and having had a thorough knowledge of the Eastern Markets, are enabled to offer great inducements.

We are also manufacturers of Worsted and Shetland Wool, in all colors and at low prices. [au 26 d3m

J. T. Moran & Co.'s and Doug las & Sherwood's celebrated STEEL SPRING SKIRTS, for sale Agents for the above goods.

LARGE SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Leaf Tobacco,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

PATMAN & CO. WILL HOLD THEIR FIRST TRADE SALE on Tuesday, Aug. 30, and the succeeding days, at their warehouse, No. 54 and 56 McCULLOUGH'S SALES ROOM, No. 139 Front st., corner of Maiden Lane. Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer, of Burdett, Jones, & Co.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO.

Kentucky Tobacco—6 hds fancy or fine, bright, medium, and common Tobacco, selected from the choicest parts of heavy shipping Tobacco.

OHIO LEAF TOBACCO—Ohio Seed Leaf Tobacco, 4 cases assorted, Ohio, and state seed Leaf.

The 5th auction of the packing of Messrs. Erwin Weller & Henry P. Kent.

The Ohio of Messrs. Patman & Co.'s own packing.

The Seed leaf sold at the public sales of Messrs. Erwin Weller & Brothers.

HAVANA TOBACCO.

4,000 bales of Havana Tobacco of Messrs. Patman & Co.'s own importation.

NOTICE.

The Samples of Kentucky will be ready for examination on the 2nd and 3rd of August. The samples of Seed Leaf on the 30th and 31st of August at Patman & Co.'s store, No 56, Water street.

The samples of Havana on the 30th, 27th, and 28th of August at Messrs. Patman & Co.'s Bonded Warehouse, No. 139 Water street.

Positive no samples will be exhibited on the days of sale.

Parties about to buy in a sample time to examine the goods previous to the sale on the 30th of August. Catalogues and permission to examine the goods can be obtained at Patman & Co.'s counting room on Monday, the 29th of August.

Terms—Under $50, cash; from $50 to $100, 60 days, four months' credit on all sums $100 and upwards, approved notes to be given. All sums under $5, cash.

No goods can be removed from the premises until settled for.

For further particulars apply to
PATMAN & CO., New York.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT,

OF THE BEST QUALITY, CHEAP AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

ALSOP, FEAICH, & CO.,
New Albany, Indiana.
jy30 d2m

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY!

Special Notice!

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY has leave to announce to their friends and the public of Louisville that they have made added arrangements with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, by which they will receive the donations of their Express to the line of that road, commencing August 1st. On the completion of the Nashville and of the road to Bowling Green, about the 20th of August, 1859, messengers will run through between Louisville and Nashville.

For rates, &c., as to time, fine, &c., apply to our Agent, S. A. JONES, 840 Main street.

ALFRED GAITHER,
Superintendent.
jy29 d1m

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT FROM THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE COMPANY OF PARIS.

THIS Paint is adapted to all purposes to which the best White Lead is applicable. It does not turn yellow, as lead invariably does, and is entirely unaffected by the sulphurous gases which destroy the hardness and smoothness of Coach panel ing without the aid of varnish, and is never wanting. It is a zinc base retain their freshness and brilliancy of color.

One pounds will cover as much surface, with the same body, as two pounds of lead—thus making it cost nominally one half.

We order that parties may depend upon getting the article at every time they shall buy of none but the most responsible houses. The Company have three qualities, known as No. 1 and Snow White Dry, Lead and Green seal. No. 1 and Red seal is the article most used for painting purposes, the snow White for inside work being only used for the most expensive work.

JOSEPH M. STRONG, Agent for the Co.

Orders addressed to either of the following houses will be filled at the new reduced tariff of prices, either Dry or in Oil:

HALL & COXWELL,
152 Maiden Lane, New York.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE, & PRATT,
10 and 12 Fulton street, New York.
aug6 d2m

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the Montauk Fire Insurance Company on the 1st day of July, 1859, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

FIRST.—NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is The Montauk Fire Insurance Company, and is located at Brooklyn, New York.

SECOND.—CAPITAL.

The amount of its capital stock is.....$150,000
The amount of its capital stock paid up is.....150,000

THIRD.—ASSETS.

1. Cash in hand	$7,131 29
2. Real estate unincumbered	None.
3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate worth 50 to 100 per cent. more than the sum loaned, pay'ble on demand, or before one year from the date hereof, but no further, secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate worth

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE.

Daily Journal $10; mailed $8 if paid in advance, or $10 if not paid within 3 months; Country Daily $5; Tri-Weekly $3; for any period less than one year $0 cents a month; Weekly $2. Evening Bulletin $6; if mailed $8.

CLUB PRICES—IN ADVANCE.

Weekly—One copy $2; 10 copies or more $1 50 each.

ADVERTISING—IN DAILY JOURNAL.

square (10 lines or less) first insertion $1 00
Each additional insertion 25

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Each square, first insertion $1 00
Each additional insertion 50

☞ For full particulars as to terms of yearly advertising, &c., see first column on first page.

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1859.

☞ The Washington States is rejected that the Hon. Miles Taylor is renominated for Congress by his Democratic constituents of Louisiana. This is a cause of congratulation is not merely that he was a cause of congratulation is not merely that he was a most industrious member, and an able lawyer, and a conscientious member of the Judiciary Committee, but the States, looking to his re-election, trusts he will be on the spot "at the commencement of the session to re-introduce his well-matured bill for the acquisition of Cuba, the provisions of which are so far free from valid objections, that, when properly matured, they would likely receive the sanction of the Senate, as they assuredly would that of the President "his preference is not so decided in behalf of the thirty million bill that he will not willingly yield to the substitution in its stead of any bill which can be more readily passed, which contemplates the same result." Then as if to sugar-coat the bolus, the States commits a clever piece of satire, in saying of J. B :

Since he entered Congress in 1821, he has been the inflexible advocate for the annexation of the green isle of the Antilles. It is in the highest degree creditable to his statesmanship that, for thirty-eight years, the importance of consummating the measure has never for a moment been lost sight of by him. While he may not enjoy the satisfaction of seeing the island entering the embraces of the Union before the end of his term, the adoption of the bill of Mr. Taylor, which would, doubtless, ultimately bring it in, would be regarded in all coming time as the measure of his Administration.

The States thinks that Spain could not for a lengthened time resist the temptation to realize the $120,000,000 of bonds provided by Mr. Taylor's bill, and that such bonds would be in so much request in all the money markets in Europe that capitalists would make their influence operate upon her so forcibly that her desire to retain her possession would be overpowered. This, then, would appear to be one solution of the Cuban question; but we have another proposition from the Chicago Press, which, thinking that Cuba has served the purpose of a stalking-horse in American politics quite long enough, desires to see if something cannot be done which, practically, will be a fair offset for any imaginary or real disadvantage growing out of its ownership by a foreign power. Our Chicago contemporary argues the subject at length; and, leaving out some expletives, injudiciously introduced, concerning the propagandism, another slave State, the behests of the slave power, &c., which mar the force of his argument and deprive it of its national spirit, we take pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to it. The Press says:

In our treaty of reciprocal free trade with Cuba, we have a practical solution of the question—a solution which, if applied to Cuba, will give this country all the benefits to be derived from actual ownership without its disadvantages. As an alternative for annexation, it is far more to be desired in the case of Cuba than of Canada. The latter is possessed of a population homogeneous with our own, accustomed to laws, traditions, ideas, and institutions very similar to those existing in the free States, and her annexation to the Union as a sovereign State would produce no perils of conflict of confederacy. Cuba, on the other hand, contains a population dissimilar from ours in race, in language, in education, in political institutions, and who have shown, in their attempts at self-rule, a marked inability to adapt themselves to free institutions. The annexation of such a population would not be of even questionable policy—it could result only in mischief, if not grave fatality. Annexation, and this alone, aside from the difficulties which are inherent in and inseparably connected with the question, is a sufficient answer to all arguments in behalf of the annexation of Cuba.

But reciprocal free trade with such a people is quite a different matter. Its results could not fail to be beneficial to all parties concerned; and not the least good to be accomplished would be the removal of the question of annexation from the field of politics, and the suppression of the filibustering spirit now rampant for the conquest of Cuba. That there are difficulties in the way is not denied, but there is good reason for believing that they are not insurmountable Spain, at one time, made the proposition herself, but our Minister to that government refused to entertain it. We have this assurance from Mr. Perry, who was Secretary of the Legation to Spain under President Pierce; and it appears that the project of the treaty, as drawn up by the Spanish Minister, if placed on file in the State department, by Mr. Soule, on his return, has been abstracted from the archives of the government. The country is indebted to a personal difficulty between our late minister to Spain and his Secretary for all his knowledge of this transaction, and but for that quarrel, it is not probable that any information would have been given that such a proposition was ever made. The revelation, however, proves that Spain had made up her mind at one time to consent to the reciprocity of trade between Cuba and the United States, as a peaceful solution of the difficulties growing out of the contiguity of this Island to a covetous and powerful nation; and this it is a sufficient answer to any objection which may be made against efforts on the part of our government in that behalf, on the ground that Spain will not consent to it.

To the government of her American possessions, the efforts of Spain are directed mainly to two objects—first, to make them a source of national revenue, and secondly, to provide a market for her surplus commodities. Each of these ends is obtained by the imposition of a high tariff of duties, both on imports and exports. It seems a reproach she imposes high duties on what she has to sell, and to force her American subjects to buy of her, she increases the rates upon the same commodities imported from other countries to the prejudice of her profits. By the further imposition of a tonnage duty, greater upon foreign than her own vessels, she increases the restrictions and discriminates in favor of her own shipping.

This policy operates very injuriously upon the commercial interests of the United States. The latter is the natural market for Cuba for the purchase of almost every article of prime necessity which she does not herself produce; while in sugar, molasses, and some other articles, Cuba is our easiest and best market for her choice of supply. The latter we are compelled to purchase from her, because nowhere else can we get the quantity adequate to our annual consumption. We are, therefore, compelled to go into her ports and trade with her other purchasers, and then be subjected to an onerous export duty, which goes to replenish the coffers of Spain. At the same time, our breadstuff, meats, lard, butter, cheese, &c., of which we annually grow a large surplus, and which Cuba is compelled to purchase somewhere, are measurably excluded from her ports by high duties.

American flour, for example, is subjected to a duty of $10 81 per barrel; lard pays a tariff of 4½ cents per pound, by reason of which olive oil, a Spanish production, far less desirable as a culinary agent, is sold to the Cubans in large quantities. In these articles, as well as many others of which Cuba stands largely in need, no European nation could successfully compete with us if the duties were wholly taken off, or if we were put upon an equality with Spain. We are nearer to her than either of others. She lies just off the mouth of the Mississippi, which penetrates the great grain and meat-producing region of the West. She is within easy sail of the great commercial marts of the Atlantic seaboard. Our vessels have but a short distance to go, and under a reciprocity of trade, instead of going thither in ballast, for return cargoes of sugar and molasses, they would go freighted with our own productions. The balance of trade would never be against us, but often, and perhaps always, in our favor. As it is, we pay an immense tribute in specie annually into her coffers. In 1856, according to official returns of the United States, our trade with Cuba stood as follows:

Total imports from Cuba -	$24,435,693
Total exports to Cuba, -	7,196,925
Balance against us -	$17,239,658

The annual consumption of flour in Cuba, were it admitted at a moderate duty, is put at from 800,000 to 900,000 barrels. The whole of this supply would be drawn from the United States could we be admitted to a reciprocity of trade. Were it admitted free of duty, the consumption would rise to a still higher amount, with a correspondingly increased drain of our markets. As it is, in 1856, we sold to Cuba only 2,820 barrels of flour! Paying a duty of $10 81 per barrel, the wonder is that we sold them at all. Under the operation of such a law as reciprocity of trade, according to these figures, would enhance the value of our surplus wheat and flour probably as much as ten cents per bushel on the former, and fifty cents per barrel on the latter. In the articles of salted, pickled, and jerked meats, lard, tallow, butter, cheese, fish, oil, &c., &c., an increased trade corresponding with the above increase in flour would be the result of reciprocity. All these great advantages to our agricultural, commercial, and shipping interests were wantonly thrown away by the Democratic administration of President Pierce, when voluntarily tendered by Spain. Those great classes whose interests were thus ruthlessly sacrificed by the Democratic party, should learn a lesson from these facts as to what the Democracy of the present day annually costs them. Especially should the grain-producers and cattle-raisers of the West ponder carefully this matter.

But it is not alone the classes above named who would profit from reciprocity of trade with Cuba. Under the benign influences of such a policy, the relations of the two countries would become close and more cordial; intercourse between them would greatly increase; more of our people would pass their winters in Cuba and more of the Cubans would pass their summers with us. Large sums of money would thus be brought annually among us by our tropical neighbors, who, having it easy, would spend it with profusion. A greatly increased demand would also spring up for our manufactures. We should sell them largely of our cotton fabrics, of our woolens and linens, of an improved machinery, our steam engines, sugar mills, cotton gins, &c. &c. Instead of exporting annually to Cuba from five to seven millions of products and from ten to fifteen millions of specie, we should sell them quite enough to pay at least for all our purchases, and perhaps bring home a few millions in specie besides. In this view of the matter, reciprocity with Cuba is of much more importance to this country than reciprocity with Canada, because our trade with the former would be much larger than it is with the latter, while our imports from Cuba would not compete with home productions with the same sweeping like the extent that those from Canada as will.

Having failed to secure reciprocity of trade with Cuba heretofore, the important question now is, shall we settle quietly down with things as they are, leave Cuba in the hands of the politicians, permit the filibustering spirit to be periodically inflamed by vagabond adventurers, continue to pay $18,000,000 annually to sustain our balance of trade with Cuba, or shall we compel the Government to take such action as will remove the evils complained of, and put our trade with that Island on a basis that will promote the interests of both parties? It is only necessary to agitate this question, diffuse information upon the subject among the people, to have it properly answered, and to create a public sentiment in regard to it that will compel right action on the part of the Government. We respectfully call upon our contemporaries of the press—espesially those of the Western press—to aid us in bringing the matter properly to the attention of the public. We believe that reciprocity of trade with Cuba can be secured at a word by the withdrawal of our proposition for the purchase of the Island, and by insuring Spain against the designs of American filibusters. If this will not bring it, then a retaliatory tariff upon the productions of Cuba would be the next method available to us. As more than two-thirds of her exports now find a market in our ports, such a tariff would not be long in producing the desired result.

Here there are two propositions: one to let Cuba for $120,000,000, if Spain can be induced to yield to the goldan bait; and the other for us, if her to adopt reciprocal laws regulating trade between "the gem of the Antilles" and the United States. We can't make Spain sell if she won't, but we can by retaliatory legislation compel her to open her ports in a neighborly spirit and in accordance with the spirit of the age. It will be for the country to decide which of these propositions is the best, and the Washington States will see that Mr Taylor's bill may not have to quiet and easy a passage through Congress as it anticipates.

☞ Our hotels are fast filling up with merchants who evince a desire to make their purchases here, and thus save the time, trouble, and expense of seeking a more Eastern market. We have already noticed with pride and satisfaction that our jobbers are better prepared than they ever were before to supply all demands of the most extensive custom, and strangers will find the proper locations to purchase by referring to our advertising columns. The policy of Southern and Western dealers in produce and merchandise, to purchase as near home as possible, has so often been advocated in these columns, that it is almost unnecessary to repeat our arguments, or rather those plain axioms which we have presented from time to time. Every consideration of economy appeals to them, and the experience of the past two years has clearly demonstrated that any dealer of the interior can do better in Louisville than by wasting two or three weeks and spending one or two hundred dollars in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, or Boston. The Louisville wholesale dealer imports to suit the tastes, necessities, and habits of those who will trade with him, and there is nothing in the entire range of staple and fancy goods which cannot be found in our stores in the course of one day's search, thus saving hotel bills and an immense quantity of labor. On the contrary, the mind is bewildered among the labaryrinthine mazes of the Eastern cities, and it would require at least two weeks to select an assortment from among the many houses there, or so large a majority of them deal in only one line of articles. And when the selection is made, the purchaser has to pay his share of the palatial digres, enormous rents, Fifth Avenue residences, splendid equipages, and expensive habits of the Eastern merchants. The gorgeous insel of New York life cannot be supported without the solid golden tribute of the West and South. We have paid it too long, and now that the opportunity is afforded to declare independence and to resolve that not "one cent for tribute" shall be exacted by the aping of foreign luxury in the Atlantic cities, it would be worse than folly not to embrace it. Heavy, inordinate, ruinous expenses in the large Eastern marts have swelled up prices there to a fearful extent, while in Louisville the practice of rigid economy enables the importer to sell goods here as cheap as they can be had in New York. There are no unsaleable goods brought here—the nicest discrimination in the selection of modes, patterns, and materials is everywhere visible, and our dealers act upon the principle of small profits and quick returns. The case is different in New York, where the old stock of a former year will be foisted off upon an inexperienced customer, and sometimes even the oldest traders will be dexterously taken in.

We need not dwell upon the character of the inducements held out by Louisville; for, were there a disposition here to copy after the nefarious practices of the Eastern cities, it would be impolitic to adopt it; when our business man are just making a reputation and desire to attract new customers in addition to their old ones. They look to the future and not merely the present; they are building up a trade, while Eastern cities are engaged in ruinous rivalry and are compelled to make enormous profits to pay interest on investments in enormous stocks. The salaries paid to many clerks at the East—to those who are the most dexterous "drummers"—would suffice for the profits of most of our Louisville firms. Let any one think how luxuriously that class of adventurers live at the Astor House, the St. Nicholas, or the Metropolitan, reflect that their expenses must be paid, and then ask who pays them. The answer is, the Western and Southern merchant who is goose enough to stand the pinching. We claim, then, a right to urge upon Southern and Western merchants the vast superiority of Louisville as a purchasing mart over any other city. The balance of trade would never be against us, but often, and perhaps always, in our favor. As it is, we pay an immense tribute in specie annually into her coffers. In 1856, according to official returns of the United States, our trade with Cuba stood as follows:

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE—BY THE ETNA.

The English and continental advices received by the Etna furnish a few items of more or less interest, but none of any considerable importance, except the Republican movement in Parma and the accounts which go to furnish evidences that Tuscany, after all, is designed for Prince Napoleon and his spouse, the Sardinian Princess.

The Building Strike.—Nine builders have admitted men to work, and no doubt others have given in their adhesion to the association, and that the masters have gained strength. The lumber on the stand-out was reduced one half.

Condition of Europe.—It would seem that the Italian war has broken up the settled state of things everywhere. Events have occurred in Germany of a nature to threaten the dissolution of the Confederation. The military of the different States have quarreled among themselves, and when soldiers become politicians the event is a struggle generally ending in advantage to the national cause. Austria and Prussia have been long intriguing for the mastership of the Diet, and now the Diet itself is threatened with dissolution, to be followed possibly by a war between the two intriguing parties.

The Conference at Zurich commenced on Monday last, but as publicity was forbidden, we are ignorant of what has taken place. According to the last accounts the armistice is to be continued indefinitely; that is, in other words, the war may be resumed at any time, and possibly only to be taken for the purpose of restoring despotism in Italy. Russia is eager to show that she was no party in the treaty of Villafranca, and, as she is busily engaged in works of national utility, she can all the better encourage a renewal of hostilities. The want of confidence in Louis Napoleon forbids entire credit to be given to pacific statements in his literary organs. According to one, great pains are to be taken to promote French industry, and the first and most obvious means is to establish free trade as far as possible. If he does this he will do more for France than bringing back Algeria from the Blacks.

The Paris correspondent of the London Star furnishes the following:

"At home we are disquieted with the number less arrestations which are taking place among the poor. Everybody seems suspected, and, to come under the *'lot des suspects,'* those who are discontented, those who have cause for being so, and those who would be so if they had cause, those who pity those who are arrested, and those who wonder at those who are not—if things go on in this way much longer, there will be no great crowd on the boulevard, for half the population will be lodged in prison. A conspiracy of whistles is said to have caused the abandonment of the Emperor's intention of meeting the troops at the Bastile. The treason was discovered in time. A plot to hiss the Emperor as he rode past by means of penny whistles was discovered in the Faubourg St. Antoine. The immense quantity of the horrible instruments sold during eight and forty hours excited suspicion—everything does so in these days of universal festivity and political rejoicing in Paris. This sudden love of harmonious strains was thought to look queer, and so on examination the cause was found, and many of the merry wags were sent to pay for their whistles to prison."

[From the London Times.]

Republic in Parma.—A telegram from Parma is a quite fulfillment of our forebodings. The attempt to put forth yesterday. Already, it appears, the Red Republicans have obtained the advantage over the friends of order in Parma. The intelligence from Austrian official sources, and we may hope that more detailed reports may mitigate the revolutionary character which is given to these events. If the worst it be pure or add simply true that the Red Republic has been proclaimed at Parma, that the Piedmontese have been driven from the city, and that the respectable classes are in flight, then poor Second Italy has once again missed her opportunity of freedom.

The Star's Frankfort on the-Main correspondent, writing on the 8th, describes a series of fights between the Austrian, Prussian, Bavarian, and Frankfort soldiers, forming the garrison. The fray originated in the soothe n Germans charging the Prussians with cowardice in refusing to assist Austria in Italy. The engagements, however, had become the most riotous. The row began on the night on the 8th the trick on the bridge over the Main was stopped, owing to the fighting. An officer and others are talked of as killed, and many wounded.

Prussia.—The Times Berlin correspondence says the Prince Regent has signed an order for the reorganization of the Prussian army. The object is to proportion the numbers of national defence to the population and resources of the country. It is determined to return to the original system, by which every man capable of bearing arms is bound to serve, so that in case of necessity the army will number upwards of 700,000 men. The arrangement offers, beside the increased force, many advantages to the people, including a reduction of the time of service from three to two years, besides a reduction of the men. The Prussian government have adopted the most recent improvements in arms, and display great vigor in increasing and perfecting their artillery. They possess 72 rifle cast steel breech loading 12 pounders, and turn out these guns at the rate of one in two days.

Tuscany.—FLORENCE, Aug. 8.—The elections for the National Assembly have taken place. Great dignity was observed by the people. Public order was not disturbed, and perfect harmony prevails through all classes. All the Ministers have been elected, and all the friends of the independence of Tuscany.

The Paris correspondent of the Post telegraphs the result of the Tuscan elections. They took place amidst the greatest order, and have given the majority to men of moderate liberalism, but quite opposed to the return of the old grand duke.

The proclamation of the people of Tuscany on the eve of action states that the government had received authoritative encouragement for the course it was pursuing, and trusts that the elections will offer the Emperor Napoleon a valid reason for proclaiming his benevolent intentions towards Italy. The document concludes as follows :—"Europe desires peace, but Europe will not have peace if the legitimate opinions of the Italians, calmly announced, be not respected."

The French journals contain a letter from Florence asserting that Prince Napoleon is generally talked of as the future sovereign of Tuscany.

Italy.—The Mercantile Courier, of Genoa, states that the Princes who have lost their thrones in Italy have sent secret emissaries into their respective States to foment disorder and distribute money among their adherents.

In the provinces of Parma, twenty-six out of the whole twenty nine communes have declared their adhesion to the Sardinian Government.

Modena.—The Electoral Colleges of Modena are convoked for the 14th.

It is stated in the Italian correspondence of the Times, that Modena and Tuscany have signed an offensive and defensive league. Farini, the Dictator of Modena, has assembled a large force under his orders. He told Count Reiset, the French Envoy Extraordinary, that he would level Modena to the ground sooner than he would see the Duke restored by force.

The correspondent of the Times thinks the Emperor of the French desires to raise up such an opposition as would render the restoration of the Duke impossible.

The Condition of Italy.—The Liverpool Times of Aug. 13th says:

"The recent news from Italy is of a very melancholy character—just such news as the concentrations for the government of that country have led every one to expect. We learn that in Parma the work of insurrection and bloodshed has commenced. From the city the Piedmontese have been driven out with ignominy, Red Republicanism triumphant, and the holders of property, the friends of law and order—all persons, in short, who had anything to lose—are taking flight. This intelligence comes, therefore, as what it may, therefore, be regarded as a faithful picture of events following from a war which was to give peace and freedom to Italy.

In publishing this telegram a secret chuckle of satisfaction must have pervaded the Austrian authorities, and the satisfaction will not be diminished when the 5,000 French troops who are now advancing on the Parma have a conference with the disciples of Mazzini, who at present hold possession of the city, in compliment, we must call the seat of authority. If French bayonets are to be employed to restore the power of the Duchess of Parma—once of the best, by the way, of the Austrian rulers in Italy—the procedure is a sad commentary on the rivers of blood which have flowed in that country through the policy of Napoleon the Third.

But the other Duchies and the Legations are likely to be in no better plight. It is stated that Piedmont is to be occupied by a French force, to prevent, and if an attempt be made, possibly to be expelled dynasties on the Tuscans again, the scenes which are now taking place in Parma will assuredly follow there. The remarks of an influential morning paper on this subject are as true as they are forcible. It says: "Mazzini and the brotherhood of the dagger are even now making themselves heard; they will soon proclaim an honest cause, force every respectable patriot into hopeless inaction, and offer a sufficient excuse for strong-handed measures of despotism.

It is not difficult to get up a case; it is not difficult to drive excitable men to wicked act; and, if every coward hand were to attempt to execute the threats indulged in at Parma, the executions of all manner would swallow up every one who could be considered to have had produced him. The state of Italy sices the war is worse, in point of fact, than before it commenced. The hopes of the people were raised only to be disappointed, and the train of modern views have been pushed aside to make way for those embued with the Red Republican sympathies which covered with gore the streets of Paris in 1848.

[From Morris-and-Willis's Home Journal of Aug. 13, 1859.]

IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.

BY BARRY GRAY.

We meet around the festal board,
With song, and laugh, and jest,
And quaff the Prince Imperial—
The wine we love the best.
Then raise your goblets high, my boys!
The only wine to drink,
Is this—when bright is the toast—
Imperial champagne.

Though wars may desolate the land,
Or peace in quiet brood,
We'll claim our fea's or crown an joys,
With vintage rare and good.
Then high and high our goblets high, my boys!
The only wine to drink,
Is this—when glory is the toast—
Imperial champagne.

We scorn the man who clouds his brain
With ale or heavy wine,
And only he who has not drank
The glory of the vine.
Then raise your goblets high, my boys!
The only wine to drink,
Is this—when wisdom is the toast—
Imperial champagne.

In youth and age, with th s alone
The genius will we fill,
'Tw ll make or joy s more joyous yet,
And sadness still.
Then rause your goblets high, my boys!
The only wine to drink,
Is this—when beauty is the toast—
Imperia champagne.

FROM HAVANA.—The New York Herald says:

By the arrival of the steamer Pajarro del Ocsano at this port we have advices from Havana to the 31st. The slave trade is going on briskly, several cargoes having recently been landed. A cargo of 900 was landed at Havana on the 16th. Forty-five hundred and sixty-three coolies have been delivered alive at Havana since the commencement of the traffic out of 6,264 shipped, and 7,241 perished on the voyage.

Notwithstanding the addition to the labor of Cuba, the value of coolies is steadily increasing, and latterly the sales have been made at $900 per head.

Business at Havana was very dull, and the suspension of the Spanish mercantile house of Mazurra & Co. is reported. The health of the city had improved slightly.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.—The news from South and Central America by the Moses Taylor at New Orleans points of interest. Dates from Nicaragua are to the 30th. Congress met in extraordinary session on the 21st. The American treaty passed the Senate on the 22d, and the Chamber of Deputies on the 25th. The British treaty will probably not be accepted. Thara does not appear to exist much interest as to whether there is or is not a treaty concluded with England. Gen. Jere's transit arrangement will not be considered by Congrase, as it confers a monopoly which is contrary to tha law of May last. Congress has passed a law that all sons of Englishmen born in Nicaragua shall be free from military service, and be allowed a substitute.

HORACE GREELEY IN SACRAMENTO.—Mr. Greeley arrived in Sacramento on Monday evening by rail from Folsom, at which place he was met by an escort of Sacramentans. The Standard thus describes Mr. Greeley :

Baggage.—Mr. Greeley's baggage was taken in charge by the committee and hung upon a heck. It consiwel of a leather carpet sack, containing his clothing; that world-wide "old white coat" which he says he has had for thirty years, carried with him through Europe, wore while a member of Congress, and has brought with him to California; a cotton umbrella considerably worn, and a pair of blankets done up in an oilcloth covar.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ELOPEMENT.—Considerable excitement has been occasioned recently in a quiet town on the line of the New Jersey Central Railroad, by the elopement of the editor of one of the leading papers there, and the fourteen year old daughter of a well to do farmer. The circumstances of the case, though not mysterious, are remarkably singular, and afford a striking illustration of the frailty of our human nature. Mr. V., the editor in question, is a gentleman of some thirty-five years of age, enjoying a good position in society, and for the last ten or twelve years has been a member in high standing of a Christian Church. In his family relations he has been, it is believed, more than unusually happy. In his children, two in number, he has always manifested the greatest pride and delight, and we, who have seen him in his home, would never have supposed that any infatuation whatever could have induced him to abandon the comforts and enjoyments of the household circle. In his business Mr. V. has been successful, and it is not known that any embarrassment menaced him therein.

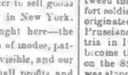
The lady who accompanies him in his guilty flight is probably 21 or 22 years of age, and it, as stated, a sister of his wife. She possesses the charm of beauty, and has moved in highly respectable circles—her family being one of the best in the county where they reside. Until recently, it was never suspected that any improper intimacy existed between the two, and, indeed, it is believed that the whole affair was matured but a few days before the elopement, Mr. V. made sundry purchases of jewelry, &c., which, it is believed, he presented to the object of his criminal affection—the articles being obtained on credit. The last we learn of the elopement is from a letter received by the fugitives, announcing their flight, and that it would be useless to pursue them, as when the letter reached its destination, they would have left for California. The husband left a letter for his wife, stating that sufficient money had been left behind to maintain her for a time, and adding that, if necessary to leave the State, we would remit to her, from time to time, such means as she might need. The flight being thus sudden, and the discovery producing very painful excitement, any child can spread them. The course out of question; and the deserted wife and little ones, upon whom scarcely a sorrow has ever fallen, are left to grieve alone and in despair at the hearth at which the father's face will, in all probability, never again appear.—*Newark Mercury.*

LOUISVILLE DENTAL DEPOT.
Family Drug and Prescription Store,
MOZART HALL,
CORNER OF FOURTH & JEFFERSON.
S. P. DAWES, Proprietor.
jan6 dlawtf

ARTHUR PETER.....JAMES BUCHANAN.

PETER & BUCHANAN,
DEALERS IN
Garden & Grass Seeds
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF
Agricultural Implements,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT BY mail gratis on application. aug26 dlawsm

Public Sale of Fine Blooded Stock.
HORSES, JACKS, MULES, &C.
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF
JOHN SHELBY.



The undersigned, administrators of Jno. Shelby, deceased, will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of October next, the following blooded Horse:

The colored race horse SOCKS and his dam, now in foal, by Albion, and three of the half sisters, one four years old, and the other two, and the third two years old, Mark Young, a bay stallion, four years old, by Albion, out of Lilac. The dam of Bettie Martin and three of her colts, March (gray), four years old, and his full brother (bay), three years old, both sired by Imported Hunter, and a half brother two years old, sired by Childe Harold. A gray mare, by imported Sovereign, out of Alchiana, now in foal by Albion. A Morgan mare, a splendid animal, about eight years old, and her yearling colt. A pair of beautiful pender (iron gray) well broken to harness, one three years old and the other four.

Also, three Jacks, from four to six years old; several work horses and mules, and from one to two hundred head of cattle amongst which are three young bulls of the short blood. Several wagons and carts with harness, and various farming implements, including a No. 1 Reaper, Cultivator, Plow, &c.

Pedigrees of the above mentioned stock will be given in handbills, to be issued immediately.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit; notes well seen ed and payable in bank. WASHINGTON BARROW.
A. V. R. LINDLEY.
(Louisville Journal copy three weeks and send account to Republican Banner, Nashville.)

THE
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC CO.
HAVE established a Depot in New York for the supply of
STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES
to the trade of the United States. They offer a stock of the greatest extent and variety on the most liberal terms for Cash. Importers will find that they can buy at the New York Depot at the same prices they have to pay dealers in London. Orders executed, or parcels of samples, either of Stereoscopes or Pictures, fo warded according to amount of remittances, by

THEO. LESSEY,
Manager of L. S. Co's Depot,
aug30 d3* 534 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW BOOKS IN PRESS.

LITTLE, BROWN, & CO.,
112 Washington street, Boston,
WILL PUBLISH, EARLY NEXT MONTH,
History of the Life and Times of Jas. Madison,
BY HON. WILLIAM C. RIVES.
Vol. I.....8vo.

Besides the career of Mr. Madison himself, of which no connected narrative has ever yet been given to the public, the work embraces authentic and illustrative letters, founded chiefly on original and unpublished documents, of the most distinguished of his contemp raries—Washington, Jefferson, George Mason, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Adams, Jay, Hamilton, King, and others.

Everett's Orations and Speeches.
VOL. III, WITH A NEW EDITION OF VOLS. I & II.

Shakespeare's Complete Works,
WHITE'S NEW & ELEGANT EDITION,
Vols. VI, VII, VIII. CONTAINING THE HISTORIES.
aug30 deodcx

COTTON PLANTATIONS & NEGROES
FOR SALE.

I WILL sell very low over 600 acres of Land on the Bayou Grand cus, three miles back of Egg Point, in Washington county, Red River, and about 250 Negroes. Also, twenty-five likely young Negroes Mules, Stock, and farming implements. The place never lais ot a large crop.

ALSO,
800 acres of Land in Phillips county, Arkansas—one front on Gidtown Lake, the other on the Mississippi river. Also, 200 acres in Jefferson county, Miss., on Bayou Spring. Also, seven likely Young Negroes, between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age. I use Yoke of Oxen, Mules, Horses, and Stock Cattle. I will give a long credit for no or all hands if the buyer wants it. This is one cotton plantation in the lake, well stand for a wood yard on the river with plenty of corn and other timber.

ALSO,
2,000 acres of first-rate Land in Jefferson county, Arkansas, above all overflow, ad oining or near the large cotton plantation of the Hon. Robert W. Johnson, and a few miles from Pine Bluff.

ALSO,
4,000 acres in Dree county, on the Bayou Bartholomew. This is choice high land.

ALSO,
1,350 acres in Sunflower county, Mississippi—150 acres in cultivation. Also, 640 deeded. There is a large land in the State and bordering the large cotton plantations of Mad. Wheelhead and Col. C. Humphreys. It is two miles from the Yazoo river. It belongs to the late firm of Ward & Jonas. Inquire of Geo Jonas or the subscriber. For terms, &c., apply to Jonas, Ward & Co., New Orleans, now, or the subscriber in New Orleans after the 10th of October. JAMES WARD.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 10, 1859 d&Sawlm10w10

GEORGE P. BLACK,
COTTON FACTOR
AND
General Commission Merchant,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

☞ Special reference made to
Messrs. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,} Louisville, Ky.
Messrs. C. S. KENNEDY, Esq.,}
Col. C. L. FIELD, Bedford, Ala. aug30 d6m*

100 SONGS FOR 25 CTS.
"THE HOME MELODIST" contains nearly 100 of the most popular Songs—Words and Music—published in Sheet form 25 cents. Sent by Mail free of postage.
Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
aug30 d1 Boston.

REV. STUART ROBINSON'S
COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS
WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 5.
THIS School is designed more particularly for junior students, preparing for the Collegiate course, and the number limited to 20 or 25. Tuition $30 per session of 5 months.
aug 25 d5

NOTICE.
THE WRITER, a Physician contemplating a removal, will dispose of his entire practice, on favorable terms. A bargain is offered to any one who wants a location in a healthy, old established practice, and within a few hours' ride of Louisville. Address
aug 25 dawt DR. [illegible], Louisville, Ky.

CANADA SEED WHEAT.
I AM receiving a few Hundred Bushels of Canada White Fall Seed Wheat, for sale by the sack. Also, Germantown Wheat from Missouri and Hickman Wheat from Kentucky. Farmers will do well to give the Canada Wheat a trial.
H. B. HOWARD.
☞ Elevator and Seed Warehouses, 371 and 373 Main st., near the Louisville Hotel.
aug30 d4wtw2 H. B. HOWARD.

Timothy Seed,
CROP of 1859, in store and for sale.
aug30 H. B. HOWARD.

Extra Family Flour.
100 BBLS of Grahamton First Quality for sale by
aug30 d6 THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

SUGAR.—61 hhds prime New Orleans Sugar.
50 do Centrifugal and Powdered Sugar.
50 do Coffee. do
For sale by CASTLEMAN & TORBITT,
aug30 Main street.

COFFEE.—200 bags Rio;
50 do Laguayra;
50 do Java;—for sale by
CASTLEMAN & TORBITT.
aug30

TOBACCO.—50 boxes W. H. Edwards;
30 do Cavendish;
50 do Cresent;
50 do Cut and Ky. lbs ⅛'s, and 5's;
50 drums Fig;
60 boxes Limp Snuff; for sale by
aug31 CASTLEMAN & TORBITT.

SEAMLESS BAGS.—10,000 various brands for sale by
aug30 CASTLEMAN & TORBITT.

SUNDRIES.—We have now on hand a full and extensive assortment of fine Groceries, Wines, Brandies, &c.
Farina, Corn Starch, Gelatine, Chocolate, Broma, Cocoa, French and American Mustards, Olive Oil, all of prime quality; Prunes in boxes, jars, and kegs, colored Wax and Sperm Candles, Champagne Wine, extra quality of Brandy in bottles, Sherry and Madeira Wine, fine Old Bourbon Whisky, Bologna Sausages, Tongues, &c., all of which we will sell very low. W. & H. BURKHARDT.
aug30 417 Market street.

Wanted,
PURE APPLE VINEGAR, for which a fair price will be given W. & H. BURKHARDT.
aug30 417 Market street.

MR. HUNTOON'S
School for Boys
WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH. Terms for a Session of twenty weeks $40. Modern languages extra.
aug30 d3*

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
OWING to the vast amount of adulterated COFFEES, SPICES, and other culinary artic es upon the market, the subscribers, at the request of some of the prominent citizens of Louisville, have been induced to establish an Agency for the sale of their Pure Coffees, roasted and ground, Pepper, M

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1859, 1 A. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD

LEAVE JEFFERSONVILLE

Cincinnati Express at ..... 6.45 A. M.
St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, and Cairo at 11 A. M.
Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Cairo at 10 P. M.

New Albany and Salem Railroad.

LEAVE NEW ALBANY

Louis Mail Express at ..... 8.30 A. M.
Louis Day Express at ..... 12.05 P. M.
Louis Night Express at ..... 9.35 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Passenger Train No. 1 at ..... 6.30 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2 at ..... 1.15 P. M.
Accommodation Train at ..... 4.45 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Nashville Express at ..... 6.30 A. M.
Lebanon Express at ..... 6.30 P. M.
Nashville Accommodation at ..... 3.15 P. M.
Lebanon Accommodation at ..... 3.15 P. M.

☞ See fourth page for city advertisements.

Reception of ex-Gov. Morehead.

At a meeting of citizens held last night at the Galt House to make arrangements for the reception of Hon. Charles S. Morehead, the following gentlemen were selected and requested to serve as a

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

MAYOR CRAWFORD, CHAIRMAN.

Hon. James Guthrie,	Judge Logar,
Lewis Rehm,	Judge Bullock,
E. D. Weatherford,	James S. Lithgow,
Russell Hamilton,	Frank Tyron,
Hugh Hayes,	Thomas B. Hunt,
Thos. L. Critcenden,	Jacob L. Smyzer,
George A. Caldwell,	Judge Bedley,
Judge Pirtle,	Andrew Graham,
Robert J. Breckenridge,	Chas. D. Pennebaker,
H. H. Buchanan,	Wm. A. Dackwall,
Judge Muir,	H. C. Pindell,
W. W. Ray,	Andrew Buchanan,
Alex. Cassiday,	W. F. Pettit.
W. Preston Johnson,	T. C. Pomeroy,
Geo. W. Merriwether,	P. B. Atwood,
U. E. Pirtle,	John H. Harney,
John Barber,	W. C. Hite,
D. M. Wible,	Jas. Speed,
E. L. Huffman,	H. H. Pindell,
Isaac Caldwell,	Dr. Rudd,
Jesse K. Bell,	Capt. A. Magill,
Tom. Barman,	P. B. Pendexter,
Z. W. Stanley,	L. H. Rousseau,
W. H. Pope,	W. F. Barrett,
David S. Benedict,	John G. Lyon,
Judge Nicholas,	E. N. Stone,
W. Garvin,	Robert T. Durrett,
Gibson Mallory,	Henry C. Wood,
John Bell,	Geo. D. Prentice,
A. L. Shotwell,	Samuel Irvin,
Cap. T. C. Coleman,	W. C. D. Whipps,
Pen Stewart,	W. H. Davidson,
James Trabue,	Jas. P. Chambers,
H. Lyons,	John Tompkins,
Isaac Everett,	Jacob Owens.

The committee is requested to meet this evening (Tuesday) at the Mayor's office.

The following gentlemen were selected as a

SUPPER COMMITTEE.

G. Spratt,	Wm. Watkins,
Isaac Everett,	B. of J. Adams,
Thos. P. Hughes,	A. L. Shotwell.

The committee to meet at 12 o'clock today at the Galt House.

As the time is short for preparation, it is to be hoped that our citizens, without respect to party, will accord the ovation worthy the occasion and the hospitality of Louisville. Punctual attendance on the part of the above named committees is particularly requested.

THE KENTUCKY HARVEST-HOMES.—The Annual fairs of the agricultural associations of our good old Commonwealth have now fairly commenced. Several of them were held last week, and several more will be held this week. So far as we have heard from those that have taken place, the animals and articles on exhibition were numerous and the attendance of the people was large. These annual re unions of the rural population of the State, we are satisfied do good. Every one's best foot is put foremost, competition is active, and the most wholesome spirit of emulation is excited. Old acquaintances are renewed, new ones increased and strengthened, and friendships formed that endure for years or for life. Stand by your State Society, friends! Stand by your District Societies! but more than either, stand by your County Socie ies, which are the best of all.

A regular series of fairs, in this part of the Commonwealth, will be ushered in with September. On the first Tuesday commences that of Bourbon county, at Paris; on the second Tuesday that of the State, at Lexington; on the third Tuesday that of the Southwestern Association, at Louisville; and at the same time, much to the regret of the best friends of both (but the Southwestern was first in the field), that of Shelby, Henry, and Oldham, at Eminence. The line of the railroad will be in motion, beyond a question, and a "good time generally" may be expected among our country friends. Sorry we can't distribute ourselves all along the road; but as that is not among things easily done, we will appreciate it as nearly as we can, and drop down in spots here and there as opportunity may offer.

The week in Louisville will be a time of unusual entertainment. The Mechanics' Fair will then be under way, the Trotting Matches at Woodlawn, and the great exhibition of the Southwestern Association. With such a programme, who will remain out of Louisville the third week in September that can get here? We gave a foretaste of the rich things promised by the premium list in our issue of Monday, but we didn't name the half; and we recommend as many as can, in both town and country, to get a copy of that document and examine it at their leisure.

☞ Our friend C. C. Spencer has gained laurels as an auctioneer, and he is equally good as a horticulturist. Mr. S. presented us yesterday with a specimen of Melacatoon peaches, which weighed 12 ounces and measured 9¾ inches in circumference and 9¼ inches in length. He has got an orchard full of this fruit at his country place, Roseneck, near Baird's Depot. Spencer is good at anything, but strange to say he has never succeeded in getting a wife. We hope some lady will take compassion on him, and then hear him on the auctioneer's stand, they will not be able to resist any longer.

ARTESIAN WELL BATH HOUSES.—After unavoidable delay, the magnificent bathing establishment erected by the Messrs. DuPont is at length prepared for the reception of visitors, and will be opened today under the superintendence of Capt. W. T. Warriner, a courteous, affable, and well known gentleman. The upper floor is devoted to the use of ladies exclusively, and the lower one for gentlemen. The rooms are supplied with commodious tubs, into which the Artesian water is introduced by faucets, and a steam guage in each bath enables the bather to adjust the temperature to his liking. The rooms and corridors are neatly carpeted, and the arrangements for heating them are complete. The whole establishment wears the look of neatness and promises to be a great public convenience. The scale of prices will be cheaply arranged, and we expect to see a liberal visiting the baths. The medicinal properties of the water will attract many strangers to the city, and the Artesian Baths will soon become as celebrated as those Carsive Spas of Europe which for many years have been the centre of attraction to the invalid and the fashionable.

☞ We take pleasure in announcing to our readers that the Kentucky Mechanics' Institute building will be open to-day (August 30th), for the "location of space." Exhibitors should be promptly on the ground, and we hope that our artisans, mechanics, and merchants will use their best endeavors to make the annual exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute more brilliant and excellent than any preceding one. No man who has the true interests of our city in view will fail to contribute towards showing the world what Louisville can do.

The Hall will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 6th of September.

UNION CAMP MEETING.—To accommodate those wishing to visit the Camp Meeting near Sellersburg, Ind., on the line of the Jeffersonville Railroad, a special train will run from Jeffersonville each morning during this week at 8 o'clock A. M. and return at 5 o'clock P. M.

Excursion tickets at half the usual price may be obtained at Rev. A. H. Redford's Methodist Book Repository, Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, and at Jacobs & Dyer's and J. Johnson's Drug Store, Jeffersonville, and likewise at the Jeffersonville Railroad Offices in Louisville and Jeffersonville.

☞ See the advertisement of R. J. Ward, who offers for sale valuable land and negroes in Arkansas. Any one wishing cotton land can now avail himself of this opportunity of purchasing lands equal to any in the South.

GRACE CHURCH FEMALE SCHOOL.—It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of this school that the Misses Smith have removed to Dr. Green's, adjoining Grace Church, and are prepared, in connection with Mrs. Green, to take a limited number of pupils.

Mrs. Green and the Misses Smith have had large experience in their father's (Bishop Smith's school) in the instruction and management of young ladies.

The school room and residence of Dr. Green is situated in one of the most delightful portions of the city. The school room is off of the street and in a large lot suitable for the recreation of the young ladies.

This school furnishes as many advantages for the instruction of young ladies as any in the city.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Capt. John Harrington, a resident of this city for the last forty years, died at his residence at Shippingsport last evening, 70 year of age. Capt. H. was one of the oldest steamboat captains living, though he left the river a good many years ago. He had been twice elected a magistrate from the Seventh and Eighth wards, and at the time of his demise held that office. He was the step-father of James Porter, who died four months ago.

☞ Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co.'s first fall sale of fall and winter dry goods and ladies' extension skirts will commence this morning (Tuesday), at 10 o'clock, at their action rooms, No. 504 Main street. The special and particular attention of city clothing merchants and tailors is called to a large and splendid line of super, all wool, and Union black cloths; fancy coatings; black doe skin and fancy cassimeres; and plain and side-stripe sattnets; an entire new stock, which will be sold at 10½ c'clock, precisely.

☞ The widow of the late Gen. Quitman died on the evening of the 22d inst.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river was rising slowly yesterday. Lastevening there were 4 feet 1 inch water in the canal. The weather is again clear and cool.

The new stern-wars Ashland and Uncle Ike are advertised to leave for New Orleans today, the Portsmouth for Nashville, and the Jennie Whipp's for Arkansas.

The Superior is the mailboat for Cincinnati, and the Fred Stone and Evansville will leave for Carrollton at 1 o'clock today.

The Union—This beautiful packet, which is now almost as good as new, and has accommodations far better than ever, will leave for Bowling Green this evening. Capt. Liter and Mr. Edwards are a guarantee that passengers will fare well on the Union.

We are requested to say that Capt. Gracey of the Poland, refused to bring the poor family up from Evansville because he did not wish to subject himself to a violation of the law of bringing paupers to a port. He had once been compelled to pay a heavy fine. The family, when at Evansville, stated that they were from this county, and when they got here they wanted to go to Bowling Green. They were franked to the terminus of the railroad, but were still there at the last accounts. They ought to have gone up to Green river from Evansville.

The Mobile Register records the death, on Sunday week, of Capt. J. B. Walker, one of the oldest steamboat captains in the State at the time of his death, having had command of a boat on the Alabama river nearly twenty years ago.

The St. Louis Democrat has the following:

The contemplated sale of the steamers Keokuk and Black Hawk, spoken of some days since, has taken place. They were purchased by the Milwaukee and Lacrosse Railroad Company, and will ply in connection with that road between Lacrosse and St. Paul, the Lacrosse and Pierre Temple in charge of the Territorial laws, and earnestly repudiated the doctrine which he said had been announced by Brigham Young, "that a Theocratic was the only true form of government," a doctrine which the Judge said "assailed the integrity of the grand jury and breaks down the Executive authority."

Relying upon them their duty to inquire strictly and fully into all the murders in the Territory, as well as other crimes and felonies, he ended his address by counseling dispatch and decisive action.

The Hornet's Nest (Miss.) adds to this Honor's sentiments just—others "too absurd to indorse."

The Humboldt fever is higher than ever known this season.

One thousand head of cattle, belonging to Hon. Holliday, passed the Humboldt on the 22d July, en route for California, only seventeen days from Camp Floyd to Gravelly Ford.

A grand convention of the Gentiles was held at Fairfield, near Camp Floyd, on the 23d of July. The Mormons with their customs and laws, were denounced in unmeasured terms, and a full anti-Mormon ticket was nominated to be voted for at the coming election.

For Congress—Dr. Garland Hunt.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

MEETING OF CITIZENS.

It appearing to this community that the negroes are frequently holding large and unlawful nominal religious meetings in their midst, which are boisterously conducted with drinking and rioting, productive of no good, but on the contrary, are a public nuisance, a nuisance to this community; with a view, therefore, of suppressing them, a meeting of the citizens of Jefferson county was held at Jeffersonville, Saturday, Aug. 27, and organized by appointing Joseph A. Sweeny, Esq., chairman and W. W. Sedgley secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the chair, on the necessity of arresting such unlawful assemblages:

On motion of Jos. Hite, Esq., a committee was appointed by the chair, consisting of Joseph Hite, Esq., Hon. John Berks, Dr. Wm. Bryan, Robert Ayres, Samuel Hart, Henry Frederick, Capt. A. Pendergast, Wm. Wyatt, Sentney, and D. Doup, whose duty it shall be to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting in this county relative to these negro gatherings, to be reported to an adjourned meeting, to be held at same place, on Saturday, September 10, at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Jos. Hite made a few appropriate remarks, showing the importance of concert of action on the subject of general attendance, and thereby succes fully effect the object in view. Information was given of the organization of 4 Free African (so called) Religious Associations in the North, having a church government independent of the white, that had been established by order of Conference of Kentucky, by blending negroes to preach, or rant, who did not have an idea above the color of a dollar, and duped the negroes of the community to withdraw their attendance from the religious worship of the whites; and so successful have been their efforts that they now preach and send from a white minister who will preach for them, preferring to walk ten miles to see him, than to ride a few miles to hear the minister of a church to which they belong to this Northern association.

Lengthy on the point, it appeared, that these meetings are exerting a very pernicious influence over the blacks, by causing them to neglect their duties, insubordinate, and leading to disorderly and riotous conduct, and that they should be checked at once, it is the earnest wish of this meeting that the citizens of the county lend a hand at the time and place above named, and deliberate upon the most efficient mode for the purpose above and.

On motion of Jos. Hite, Esq., the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the daily and weekly papers of the city of Louisville.

JOS. A. SWEENY, Chairman.

W. W. SENTENY, Secretary.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.—The New York Times has the following important letter translated from the Rotterdam Courant:

NAGASAKI, NAGASAKI, March 15, 1859.

A few days ago, the Japanese Intelligence from Jedo that four American merchants had arrived at Kanagama, near that capital, for the purpose of trade, although that port, according to the treaty, is not to be opened before the 1st of July of this year. Mr. Townsend Harris, the American Consul General at Simoda, on receipt of this information, left immediately for Jeddo with two American steamers, then on a visit to Simoda, and obtained an order that those merchant vessels to leave their port, as was his duty, he applied to the Gover nate for permission to allow those two ships to trade in anticipation of the treaty, even after having insisting on compliance after the request had been refused by the Council of State. The Council, however, persisted in its pretext, and desired Mr. Harris to immediately order those merchant ships away. The Japanese Government felt much displeased with the fact of the Consul General, the more so, as he had promised that no American ship, not even a man-of war, should visit the Bay of Jeddo before the treaty goes into affect. In consequence of this, the Japanese Government has changed its mind in regard to sending Commissioners to Washington, to exchange the ratification of the treaty.

Pitts. Jour.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28, P. M.

The race between the four-oared boats, I. C. Woodward and Bill Jackson, came off last evening over the Monongahela (3 miles and 500 yards). The race created a great deal of excitement; both boats have been in active practice for some days. The purse was $200. The boats are both new and were built in this city—the Woodward by James Barclay and the Bill Jackson by Ab. Kinzar.

The boats came in in the following order: Bill Jackson 21 minutes 27 seconds, I. C. Woodward 22 minutes 5 seconds.

There is a considerable difference in the construction of the boats, as will be seen by the following: The Jackson is thirty-six feet long, three feet wide, and nine inches deep, while the Woodward is forty-two and a half feet in length, twenty-eight inches in width, and nine inches deep.

Election of Councilman, First Ward

An Election will be held by the qualified voters of the First Ward, on Saturday, September 3d, 1859, for one person as Councilman, to fill the unexpired term of Isaac H. Butler, resigned. The place of voting will be at the Lafayette Engine House. The following persons have been appointed to conduct the same. Judges—W. S. Davis, and John W. Craig. Sheriff—G. H. Rice. Clerk—Jack Hawes.

The polls will be opened at 8 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 6 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

T. H. CRAWFORD, MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 29, 1859. a30 dtd

☞ For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis, & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street just above Preston, fronting the river; or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on the premises paid.

Besides these investments in stocks, &c., the law of New York requires an additional security that $100,000 shall be deposited with the State Comptroller, to meet any lawful demands which this Company may fail to pay.

We invite attention to the nature, objects, and advantages of life insurance as set forth by the Institution.

It will be seen by the above statement that the Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desirous of insuring can in regard to the subject of life insurance would do well to call upon the agent of the above Company, who will give them any information that may be desired, or for reference to any member of the Local Board, all of whom are insured in this office.

JOHN MILTON, President.

DIRECTORS.

S. G. Henry, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, Wm. Tapscott, Cashier Louisville Insurance Co.
Nath'l Wolfe, Attorney at Law.
A. G. Munn, Manufacturer.
Hugh Hayes, Commission Merchant.
John Milton Cashier of Northern Bank.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Lewis Rogers, M.D., S. C. Ellis, M. D., and R. R. Palmer, M. D.

WM. S VERNON & SONS, Local Agents.

☞ Office, No. 64 Main street, oct7 dtf E. W. TROTTER, General Agent.

LOUISVILLE AGENCY OF THE NEW YORK Life Insurance Company.

At a Meeting of the Local Directors of the

New York Life Insurance Co.

HELD at the office of Wm. S. Vernon, in the city of Louisville, Ky., Feb. 16, 1859, the following was unanimously adopted:

The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibit of the New York Life Insurance Company for the half year ending Jan. 1st, 1859, and being satisfied with its prosperous condition, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the community.

The New York Life Insurance Company has been in existence fourteen years; its capital has attained the sum of $1,250,000 invested in State stocks, bonds, and mortgages on real estate.

We think it a most safe and profitable mode of investing money. The profits accure to the benefit of the insured, and have averaged not less than 30 per cent per annum on the premium paid.

Besides these investments in stocks, &c., the law of New York requires an additional security that $100,000 shall be deposited with the State Comptroller, to meet any lawful demands which this Company may fail to pay.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW FALL GOODS.—Gaffrie & Brothers have received a splendid line of plain, bayadere, and full-skirt silks of the richest patterns; also, printed delaines (something new); figured and plain French merinos, in large variety; plaid cashmere and Irish poplins; real Swiss and white organdie muslins; white and colored illusions; Bajju's kids; Valenciennes lace; velvet, taffeta, and satin ribbons; opera fans; woven hoop skirts; linen goods of all kinds, and a complete stock of domestics.

Purchasers may rely upon obtaining superior goods of every class. They will continue receiving through the season everything choice and desirable. 113 Fourth street. aug29 dtf

TIME IS MONEY.—At the people are aware that D. O'Hare, 427 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, is the oldest, largest, and most experienced manufacturer of trunks and similar articles in the city, they should avail themselves of the rare opportunity afforded by Mr. O'Hare.

To country and city merchants he offers peculiar advantages in his wholesale department, while in the retail line he cannot be equaled.

Whoever wants to travel with a small carpet bag or an ornamental trunk need go no further than the Great Western factory of Mr. O'Hare.

His manufactory is a credit to Louisville and should meet with extensive patronage, for he employs a large number of workmen and disburses a large amount of money weekly. As a matter of home pride and to subserve economy, purchasers will consult their best interest by purchasing of D. O'Hare.

Remember that the United States prize medal was awarded to D. O'Hare for the best trunks made. aug31dlm

RADICAL CURE FOR DROPSIES.—There is no disease in which the Peruvian Syrup has achieved greater wonders than in Dropsy of the abdomen and the limbs, whether occasioned by disease of the liver, or of the kidneys. It stimulates the absorbents to take up the effused fluids, increases the urinary and cutaneous secretions, and gives tone to stomach and intestines, thus removing both cause and consequences in these affections.

Sold in Louisville by Cary & Talbot. a17 d12

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—Scrofula, salt rheum, letter, and all other diseases of the skin, nursing sore mouth, piles, erys'pelas, chronic sore eyes, old ulcers, fever sores, tetter on face, chronic rheumatism, and dyspepsia are all cured by that deservedly approved remedy, Kennedy's Medical Discovery. *Try it, by all means.*

RAYMOND & TYLER,

74 Fourth street, opposite National Hotel.

an13 eod&now

☞ We would beg leave to call the attention of the public to G. B. Tabb's large assortment of staple and fancy dry goods, which in point of variety, elegance, and newness of style cannot be excelled, consisting in part of four-flounced robes, two flounced robes, double jupe robes, Bayadere skirts, plaid and chena silks, foulard silks all colors, for sweeing, plain black silks, all prices, illusion robes and tiocelled Tarletons for evening, Valour de Ispehane, Bayadere, striped and plain Poplins, plain and figured de laines, French and Swiss Muslin. A complete stock of Jaconets and Cambrics, Tarletons all colors, Valencias, plaid Mohair, Stella, and Bay State Shawls, Velvet Cloaks, imported direct from Paris, superior to anything heretofore offered in the market, Table Damask, Towels, Napkins, Sheeting, &c., full cloths, Jeans and Linseys for servants. All of which will be sold very low.

a29 3&b Corner Fourth and Market streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES

The Great Skin Purifier!

TENNESSEE TESTIMONY.

H. F. FARNSWORTH, Wholesale Druggist, Memphis, Tenn., writes under date of Aug. 20, 1858:

"Please send — dozen more of your Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion, for Tetter, &c., by express. We will pull it through! My wife is more benefited by it than by anything else."

"My lady is troubled with Tetter. The Lotion is not only better than anything else for Tetter, but it is better than anything else for every other kind of disease of the skin. Pimples, blotches, hands, arms, head, feet, legs, or other part of the person.

YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Those of you who are troubled with Pimples or other eruptions of the face, a single one use of the Lotion will relieve you entirely of your great annoyance.

MIDDLE-AGED AND AGED.

Are you afflicted with any kind of long-standing or deep-seated disease or infirmity? Dr. Jenkins' Panacea will relieve you at once, and probably cure you entirely.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

SOLE PROPRIETOR, M. R. JENKINS,
aug30 d&w No. 36 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.

FEAR AT AN END!

No one is now deterred from changing the

WHISKERS OR MUSTACHE

from red, gray, or sandy to a rich

BLACK OR BROWN

by a fear of injuring or staining the skin.

CRISTADORO'S DYE

is harmless as water, mild as new milk, and

Nature to Nature

in the magnificent colors it imparts. So d everywhere and applied by all Hair Dressers.

CRISTADORO,
No. 6 Astor House, New York.

Edward Wilder, 448 Main street, and Mrs. G. Nichols, 75 Fourth street, Agents. aug23 d&wim

☞ Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—White swellings, felons, stiff joints, chilblains, burns, and contusions have no better remedy than Holloway's Pills and Ointment and know its properties. In all internal diseases rely on the Pills.

a26 d6

Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Cocoaine.

☞ A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the Hair from falling off.
It promotes the healthful and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Cocoaine.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

☞ Messrs. J. BURNETT & Co.—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect, in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Preparations.

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised Hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others, similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy.

Yours, very truly,

SUSAN R. POPE.

Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Cocoaine.

☞ A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.

Prepared only by BURNETT & CO., Boston.

For sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

a5 dim

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain; and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

ap27 d&wly

A CARD TO THE LADIES

DR. J. DUPONCO'S

Golden Periodical Pills for Females,

INFALLIBLE

In correcting Irregularities and removing Obstructions of the Monthly Terms, from whatever cause, and always successful in the result.

THESE pills are nothing new, but have been used by the Doctor in his practice for many years both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and as well as other cities, who have used them, to make the irregularities whatsoever, a cure is as a preventive to those ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family. The composition of these pills is made known to every agent selling them, and they will tell you the pills are perfectly harmless to health, yet at the same time will do all they promise. There is not a lady living but what at some period of her life needs them, especially for that common yet debilitating complaint known as Leucorrh or Whites. Price $1 per box.

General State Agents, 402 Main st., Louisville, Ky. To whom all orders must be addressed. They will furnish show cards, circulars, and pills at proprietors' prices.

Sold also by Talbot, 453 Market street; Thomas Sehorch, 66 Fifth street; J. W. Sea, corner Seventh and Green streets; H. Pressler, south side Market street, between Fifth and Sixth; Dr. N. Jabine, corner Second and Chestnut; Vanderzapf & Dinwiddie corner of Lafayette and Preston; J. Johnson, Jeffersonville; Scribner & Magginnis, New Albany, Ind. Ladies, by enclosing $1 to either the above agents, can have the pills sent confidentially by mail.

N. B. Ask for Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills. See that the signature is genuine before you buy. Some will have got a pill you may depend upon. Remember, too, (as other pills are in the market) that you get a pill of quality rather than quantity. What need of taking four pills when one will answer.

a2 d&dly

C. H. WIRGMAN
Commission Merchant,

301 MAIN STREET, BELOW EIGHTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

KEEPS A SUPPLY, FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES, OF

LICORICE.

So ford's and other brands of first quality SPANISH MARS.

TOBACCO.

Choice and Medium VIRGINIA BRIGHT POUNDS and other grades.

CIGARS.

An assortment of HAVANA, GERMAN, and DOMESTIC, and orders filled in New York at lowest Eastern prices through my Agency for an exclusive CIGAR HOUSE.

N. B.

Advances Made on Consignments o
H. & C. H. WIRGMAN,
LEAF TOBACCO FACTORS,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
New York.

Refer to
TIMOTHY SEED.—300 bushels strictly prime Timothy Seed to arrive per Jeffersonville Railroad, and for sale by
a30 ANEW BUCHANAN & CO.,
Corner Washington and Second sts.

FISH.—Salmon, Mackerel, and Herring in bbls, half bbls, and kits on retail by
a27 HIBBITT & SON.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. C. Spencer.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, LIME, GLASSWARE, RICE, TOBACCO, CIGARS, & VINEGAR AT AUCTION.

THIS MORNING, Tuesday, August 30, at 10 o'clock, I will be sold, at Auction Rooms, No. 520 Main street, a choice assortment of Drew's branded Old Bourbon Whisky, Cognac Brandy, Old Tom Gin, Wine, and Kentucky Tobacco, Cigars, Glassware, Cider Vinegar, Dry Hop Yeast Cakes, Green and Ripe Fruit.

Also, to close a consignment, 7 tierces prime Rice, order, and to be sold without reserve or limit, together with a lot of No. 3 Mackerel in whole barrels and half barrels in a half barrels a superior article of S. F. Indigo will be included in the sale.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
Auctioneer.

☞ The special attention of buyers is called to this sale. Bargains will doubt ess be made.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
a30 dtl Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

By Thomas Anderson & Co.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 1, commencing at 10 o'clock, will be offered an extensive and desirable stock of Staple Goods on hand to the season.

Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
a29 d4 Auctioneers.

By C. C. Spencer.

STORE FIXTURES AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 31, at 10 o'clock, will be sold the Store Fixtures and Furniture of Mr. A. Ott, Cashier, at his house, No. 84 Fourth street, near Market. In the sale will be found a general assortment of household furniture, Parlor and Bedsteads, secretary and Book Case, Bureaus, Stoves, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Looking Glasses, Rugs, and Kitchen Utensils together with the Counter, Desk, Shelving, Show Windows, and Store Fixtures.

The special attention of those wanting Furniture or Store Fixtures is called to this sale.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
aug27 dtd Auctioneer.

By C. C. Spencer.

STEAM ENGINE, PUNCH MACHINE, BOILER IRON, TOOLS, AND SHOP BUILDINGS, AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 1, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by order of Messrs. Bayless & Co., at Smith's Boiler Yard, corner of Ninth and Water sts., one 12 horse steam engine and boiler, one Punch and Shear Machine, and Tools for same; a lot of Boiler Iron, together with all the implements for boiler-making.

Also, the Building in which they now reside.

Terms—Half cash; balance on 4 months' credit with indorsed security. C. C. SPENCER,
a27 dtd Auctioneer.

By C. C. Spencer.

Walnut and Jefferson st. Real Estate AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 31, at 5 o'clock, will be positively and peremptorily sold, on the premises, the following valuable and desirable property, to-wit: One Lot, 25 feet front by 100 deep, situated on the south side of Jefferson street, between Preston and Jackson, so let next west from the corner of Jackson.

Also, one Lot, 24½ feet front by 134 deep to a 10 foot alley, on the south side of Walnut street, between Preston and Hoyle.

☞ These lots are eligibly located in a portion of the city rapidly improving and are decidedly increasing in value, and will be sold wholly without reserve.

Also, at the same time and place, one Lot on Jefferson street. A great speculation may be made in the purchase of this property. The title is full and complete.

Terms—For the Jefferson street Lot, third cash, balance in 6 and 12 months with interest and lien. The Walnut st. Lot, third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years with interest and lien. C. C. SPENCER,
a27 dtd Auctioneer.

By S. G. Henry & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

ON TUESDAY MORNING next, Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock, a se shall commence our large regular weekly fall sale of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Furnishing Goods, and Notions.

☞ Relying in receipt of Goods direct from the manufacturers, importers, and jobbers in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, on or before the 1st of September, we call the attention of city and country buyers.

☞ Regular sales of Furniture and House Keeping articles every Thursday morning during the season.

☞ Groceries, Liquors, Glassware, Wrapping Paper, and Notions every Friday morning.

Having removed to the large and commodious store No. 504 Main street, two doors above our old stand, we are now prepared to receive large consignments of Goods for auction or private sales.

We have now one of the largest and best arranged Auction Houses in the West, plenty of room, plenty of good light, and what is better than all, plenty of good city and country customers that will buy all the Goods consigned to us.

S. G. HENRY & CO.,
a24 dtd Auctioneers.

W. F. BULLOCK.....JONATHAN PEARC

BULLOCK & PEARCE, General Insurance Agents,

Office 435 Main St., over W. H. Stokes' Store.

FIRE, Life, Cargo, and Steamboat Hull risks taken in the following reliable companies, severally authorized by license from the Auditor of the state to transact business under the new Insurance Law of Kentucky:

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Cash Capital and Surplus.....$270,000
HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Cash Capital and Surplus.....$175,000
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Cash Capital and Surplus.....$167,000
NEW WORLD INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Cash Capital and Surplus.....$222,000
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Cash Capital and Surplus.....$1,300,000
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Cash Capital and Surplus.....450,000
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY of N. Y. Cash Capital and Surplus.....$300,000
MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn. Cash Capital and Surplus.....$200,000
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO., Providence, R. I. Cash Capital and Surplus.....$250,000
Risks taken on Dwellings and Household Furniture, and on Stocks of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, on the most favorable terms.

Losses promptly

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

THE FIRE IN NEW BEDFORD.—The loss by the fire in New Bedford is very large, and it is thought it will not be less than $300,000. The buildings burned were not expensive, but the loss by the burning of oil was very great. The day after the fire a multitude of people assembled about the ruins, a considerable portion of whom seemed bent on pillaging whatever they could lay their hands upon. Not only were boys present with baskets, loading up with iron hoops, nails, &c., but men were busy with pails, tubs, and barrels, scooping up the oil as it floated upon the water. Many barrels were rolled overboard on fire, a large number on board the ship were burned, and the oil from the burning casks on shore ran into the dock, so that a great quantity was floating on the water. Spars were placed at the mouth of the docks, so as to prevent the oil from floating out, thus giving persons a fine opportunity to save a large amount of that valuable material. Some persons made as much as $300 or $400 by scooping up oil as above.

The ruins cover a large territory, and presented the day after a desolate appearance. The hoops lay in multitudes of parcels, precisely as they fell from the burning barrels and hogsheads, and presented a very singular appearance.

The houses which were blown up looked badly enough, and this seemed, at first sight, to be a waste of property, but it undoubtedly saved the whole north end of the city from destruction by the flames.

THE GREAT REVIVAL.—The extensive religious awakening in Ireland, greater than heretofore in that country, is extending to Scotland and Wales. It has reached the colliery of Staffordshire, and in one place it is estimated that there are five hundred converts. From among their own number, a collier has been raised up who daily preaches the word with great power. In many of the coal pits daily prayer meetings and Bible readings are held. In South Wales, so extraordinary is the revival interest that all the churches and chapels are crowded on week days as well as Sabbaths. Prayer meetings in churches, in school rooms, in work shops, and even in fields, are held morning and evening. In one town eight public houses have been closed since the work began. It is now spreading into North Wales. A clergyman of the Established Church writes: "There is no enthusiasm, but a deep, profound, and awfully solemn impression." In some districts, notorious for blasphemy, an oath is now never heard, and drunkards in thousands have become total abstainers. It is estimated that in two counties only, 9 000 persons, within the last five months, have been turned to God.

☞ The Ohio White Sulphur Springs will be closed to the public after this week, and it is proposed to make the three last days of the season, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, a period for the "reunion" of so many of those who have spent a portion of the summer there, as shall see fit to be present at the closing festivities. To those who have not yet visited the White Sulphur Springs, this will afford an excellent opportunity for spending two or three days in an agreeable manner, and for judging as to the merits of a resort that has been so universally eulogised.

☞ Prof. Rietschel, of Dresden, proposes in the spring of next year to exhibit in London the model for his great work to the memory of Martin Luther. The design contains twelve statues of the most important personages of the Reformation, and many bas reliefs. Subscriptions will be invited in aid of the work, as £2 000 are yet needed to complete the desired sum. Since the death of Rauch, his pupil, Rietschel is the foremost sculptor in all Germany.

THE POMPEII OF ENGLAND.—The excavations at Wroxeter, in Shropshire, England, are carried on with vigor, and the public are freely allowed to inspect the work. Carriages and pedestrians arrive daily in great numbers at the site of the ancient Uriconium, and the spot promises to become one of the "lions" that every tourist must visit. A correspondent of the London Times gives the following additional details regarding the excavations:

It will be remembered that the first excavations laid open a very extensive public building, the exact object of which is very doubtful, forming the corner of two principal streets of the Roman city of Uriconium, one running east and west, buried under the soil, the other running north and south, identical with the road now called the Watling street road. The necessities of agriculture have required that the walls of this public building should be buried again, and there is now covered with a crop of turnips. It will be remembered, also, that to the south of this building the excavator had opened several rooms of what appeared to have been an extensive private house, but this latter building that the more recent excavations have been carried on. I may remark that the whole site of this building, and no doubt of other buildings to the south of it, are inclined in a gentle plane ground of which the Excavation Committee is now the tenant. This piece of ground is bounded by the hedge of the Watling street road, but, in other words, it lies on the side of what was probably the principal street in the Roman city.

After nearly a month's interruption, the cause of which is now sufficiently notorious, the excavations were recommenced from the hedge side from eighty to ninety feet to the southward of the former excavations. A well was immediately found, bordering on the street, in which there were two doorways, one to the northward, about twelve feet wide, approached from the street by an inclined plane formed of very large and massive paving stones; the other, about thirty feet more to the south, not quite half as wide, and approached by two stone steps, very much worn, and in a manner which showed that the concourse of people who entered on foot must have come generally up the street from the south. Both these entrances led into a court about forty feet square, paved very neatly with bricks in herring-bone fashion, which in places has been a good deal damaged and mended during the Roman period. The larger entrance was probably intended for horses and carts, and it is rather curious that in this part of the court a portion of a horseshoe was found. Among numerous objects found here and lodged in the Museum at Shrewsbury, were two portions of very fine and large capitals of columns, so that there must have been in this part of the building a great display of architectural magnificence. The interior of this court has only been partially cleared, but walls have been traced in the centre which may perhaps have belonged to a fountain.

On two sides, north and south, this court was bordered by a series of small square rooms, the floors of which were some feet below the level of the court, and which, as they now remain, with the walls between two and three feet above the court, have the appearance of so many cells, and are found filled with different objects, which would lead us to look upon them as storerooms. One appeared to have been a depot of charcoal with undoubted traces of animal coal (there have only yet been partially cleared out), and in two others, one on each side of the court, were found great quantities of bones of different animals, stags' and other horns, &c.; and, as many of them had been sawed and cut, they may, perhaps, have been collections of materials for the manufacture of the various objects of bone and horn which are found very abundantly in the excavations. We are led almost to the supposition that there may have been magazines of such articles for sale, by the circumstance that a number of weights, made of metal and of stone, some of them with Roman numerals upon them, were found scattered about. In this court, also, were found some skulls and other remains of dogs, which have been put to rest in the primitive manner as many to belong to mastiff, of the pure old English breed.

At the back of the Court, on the eastern side, was found a long walled square which would have been a sort of cloister or *cryptoportico*. A doorway in the back of it, where the excavators entered it, suggested the propriety of running a trench directly eastward, a plan which was followed, and which led to interesting discoveries. A transverse wall was first met with, and after that one or two different levels or terraces with smooth pavements of cement, until at length the excavators came down to a much lower floor, which was paved with large flagstones, and which was forty-five feet across. The floor was covered with dark earth, filled with broken pottery and other objects, which would lead us to suppose that this had been a reservoir of water. Another floor of about one hundred feet across brought us to a massive wall of a building, and the continuation of the trench showed a rather higher floor, until it again sunk to a deep floor of about ten feet by thirty, formed of large flons at the tiles twelve inches by eighteen, which has been completely uncovered, and the trench was carried on beyond this perhaps another 180 feet, till it came in a strong boundary wall at the eastern extremity of the ground now in possession of the Excavation Committee, which appears to be the eastern extremity of the building we are now exploring. It is opposite the eastern end of the main of Roman masonry standing above ground, known as Old Wall.

A trench has been carried along the line of the eastern boundary wall, about 100 feet, till the workman came to the continuation of the mass of what were supposed to be domestic rooms, found immediately to the south of the old wall. A small square room, with well preserved herring-bone pavement, projects exactly beyond the boundary wall of the main building. It communicates westwardly with a room having a deep hypocaust, with its walls entirely covered with the remains of the tiles, so close together that the room has evidently been intended to be very much heated. Still proceeding westward, we came upon a series of narrow wide passages, with another hypocaust, in which, when opened, were found the remains of the skeletons of what appeared to be two young women. The women of Uriconium seem to have sought concealment from those who were massacring the inhabitants by creeping into the hypocaust, which would be some what similar to escaping up the chimney of a modern house—a very unsatisfactory place of refuge, it must be confessed, when the fire and the sword were at work below, they seem all to have been suffocated, or perhaps baked. In another hypocaust, further west in the same line, the skeletons of an old man, with his money, and apparently two women, were found. Beyond this, to another square room, with a herring-bone pavement, resembling closely that at the eastern end of the building, and still more westwardly are the large rooms with hypocausts which were the side of the first excavations to the south of the old wall.

A New York letter says: "Candidates for the mayoralty are multiplying as the period approaches for nomination. Outside of the Democratic party little interest seems to be manifested for the chief municipal honor, it being deemed quite out of the question for any but a Democrat to succeed. Among the names now looming up as aspirants are John Hone, Moses Taylor, Augustus Belmont, Isaac V. Fowler, Wilson G. Hunt, Royal Phelps, Isaac Bell, Jr., Oliver Charlick, Fernando Wood, and William D. Kennedy. The Republicans have mentioned ex-Governor Hamilton Fish, James Watson Webb, Wm. Curtis Noyes and Andrew Carrigan."

The late Colonel Thorne, who was, perhaps, as much quoted as any New Yorker for the amount of his wealth, does not cut up as well as was expected. He was estimated to be worth several millions, but by his will, which has been deemed sufficiently interesting to be published in the Herald, it appears the entire aggregate of what he could devise was only about a million. This he had distributed equally among his five daughters and one son, leaving to his widow a life interest in the whole. Colonel Thorne was not entirely fortunate in his domestic relations.

His daughter Alice (Countess de Fersasac) has a passion for operatic fame, and it appeared at the Academy of Music last spring in an opera, for the benefit of a charitable society. Fashionable society stayed away, and left her to sing to the smallest house of the season. She possesses a sweet, well-cultivated voice, but lacks the power and the physique requisite for a first class artist. Another daughter is one of the ladies of the Court of the Empress of France. Another, also married to a French coblenag, was also somewhat at variance with Col. T. in consequence of her husband having cloned Col. T. for the promised marriage dowry. Of course, since the Colonel's death, the suit is withdrawn.

EXPERIMENTS WITH COAL BURNING LOCOMOTIVES.—Recently a series of protracted experiments have been tried at Altoona, and many reports have been circulated in relation to what was here with quote. They will be read with avidity in the absence of fuller explanations:

1. Except one single machine, the experiments were made with freight engines, and only with the trains, or rather a freight train, consisting of 30 cars, loaded with coal in the round trip from Altoona to Mifflin and back, a distance of 104 miles the running time being 12 miles to the ton—or 10 miles including stops. The mode of procedure was for each engine to go down to Mifflin one day and back the next, and if, from any accident of any kind or from bad weather or unforeseen detention, the trip did not fairly develop the performance of the engine, it was required to repeat the trip was repeated. This went for nothing and the trip was repeated. This was the "Mifflin trip," as it was called, was the great leading feature of the experiment—although it was preceded by another short one from Altoona to Gallitzin on the mountain, a distance of 12¾ miles. Now, in this trip, without presenting the detail of the evaporative quantity of steam carried, and the particular nature of the several engines, I may state the notes as fact that our engine (the Pfleger boiler) made it with 7 bushels of Broadtop coal and 84 of Pittsburg; and that with the former, there was not an engine that came nearer than 20 per cent. of her—for Pumpbell's came the nearest, and she burned 87 bushels, leaving the engine to do, making some 3 to 4 less more.

It is true that with Pittsburgh coal the "Blue Ridge" came within three or four bushels of her, but it is also true that she had not the water grate bored with the cross bars, but even an upper water deflector through which the grate passed some six inches from the crown, both leading features of Pfleger's boiler. The coal really used by the several engines was as follows:

	Bush.
210 Pfleger's,	84, fractions omitted.
120 Blue Ridge,	87,
209 Dimpfel,	100,
206 Gill & Co.,	104,
139 Baldwin,	104,
157 Wimans,	107.

Of Broadtop, I think, all took something more, except Dimpfel 87, and Pfleger's 75, as above stated. These comprised all the engines tried in the regular experiments, and we claim, what indeed is notorious, that the results are no criterion for a passenger train. We have now a passenger engine on the East Pennsylvania road, that may be seen any day at Reading, running with 18 pounds of anthracite coal to the mile.

A LOST CHILD PERISHING IN THE WOODS.—About a fortnight ago, a bright little girl six years of age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, living about four miles from Kalida, Putnam county, in this State, went with her mother to visit a neighbor, and while there accompanied the neighbor's children to carry water to the father, working in a field. On the way some childish quarrel occurred between them, and their little visitor, vexed and grieved, started to return to the house, which was in view. Probably fearful to go so upon the wound which her feelings had received then of the path she was following, she strayed away into the woods and was lost. The other children returned in due season, but Mrs. King was only surprised that her child was not with them. Search was immediately commenced, but when night came, and the little stranger was not found, the anxiety of the mother became terrible.

The search was continued the next day and the next, without success. The whole neighborhood was aroused, and the people of the country, to the number of five hundred per day, generously volunteered their services and traversed the woods, and the forest rang with their alarms, night and day, in search of the little wanderer. For nine days the search was continued amid the utmost excitement, and without cessation, during which time the soul-harrowing suspense of the parents, and especially the mother, was indescribable, and she would neither rest nor refresh herself. She still clung against hope itself, as each succeeding day passed by without tidings. On the ninth day the little one was found, lying over two logs—where it had fallen, too weak to proceed, within two miles of the spot where it was last seen—dead. It had removed all its clothing, and when found was quite naked, its bonnet hanging on a limb, and its dress lying in a little play house which she had built to while away the lonely hours. It had died within a few hours of the time at which it was found.

The spot had frequently been passed, but the most of the search had been extended to far beyond the dead body of the child, and even within the presence of its mother, and the hope which had sustained her throughout the search was gone, her reason tottered and she became insane.

Mr. Hunt is a member of the Militia, we are informed by a gentleman of the county in which it occurred, and the facts of which are corroborated by the newspapers in the vicinity, caused a feeling of gloom and sympathy to pervade the entire agricultire neighborhood, the intense sympathy of which was aroused by it. They left their labor and homes to assist in the search, and did everything it was in human power to do, but the sad and painful fatality rendered all their efforts unavailing.

Columbus (Ohio) Statesman.

MR. SPURGEON'S LAST.—Mr. Spurgeon, in preaching at Norwich last week, indulged in some of his characteristic humor. "Content," he said, "made our cup run over, while discontent knocked the bottom out of it. The ugliest wretch in the parish of Grumbleton, and the most miserable object in the papers about his having a larger fortune left him was a complete hoax; if he were to have a guinea for every falsehood told about him he could build a cathedral with it, and probably have enough left for a cathedral or two.

Christian men sometimes fell terribly afoul of each other, like the two English ships which broadsided each other for hours in a mist without knowing that they were friends. One may pray at the throne of grace, lazy man was one of the biggest sinners on earth; if he did nothing else he broke one of God's greatest commandments. There was a very strict Sabbatarian gardener in this man's employ, who was master about the observance of the Sabbath. His master said to him: "Why, you break the commandments yourself." "How?" said the gardener, "I don't work on Sunday." "No," quoth the master, "not only one day. Just look at the fourth commandment." The gardener obeyed, and when he came to "six days shalt thou labor and do all that thou hast to do," his master said "There, stop there: that is as much a part of the commandment as that 'the seventh day is the Sabbath.'" The gardener's sectarian distinction was as shocked if a hungry man about to eat some bread were told by a Churchman, "No bread like the thin loaf," or by a Methodist, "You must eat twists." The hungry man would say, "Give me some bread, and I will settle the shape afterwards."

London Times, Aug. 9.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

THE OPENING OF LETTERS DIRECTED TO CONVICTS.—Wednesday morning a case of considerable interest, involving the right of the officers in charge of penal institutions to break the seals and peruse the contents of letters directed to persons under sentence in the State Prison, Jails, and Houses of Correction, was brought before Milton Andros, Esq., Assistant United States District Attorney, in the case Henry J. King, who is now under sentence in Salem jail for fornication, brings an action against Deputy Sheriff Eben D. Kimball for opening a letter addressed to him. The case was called, and the defendant was waiving examination, it was sent to the Grand Jury for investigation.

The Journal, in commenting upon the case, remarks:

"We are not aware that a case of this nature has ever been tried in our courts. It has for years been the custom of wardens of their clerks, jailers, and matrons of Houses of Correction to open all letters and letters received at their respective institutions directed to prisoners, and all missives written by the convicts to their friends The propriety of this custom has been fully established by usage and justified itself. Without this precaution, prisoners would possess unlimited opportunities for the formation of plans of escape, requiring perhaps only the connivance of a friend outside to carry them into effect. To carry them into successful execution. There are yet other considerations which bear upon the subject, which will doubtless undergo a thorough judicial investigation. This matter of a case will therefore, be looked for with interest, and not the least interested parties will be the prisoners themselves, for if it is decided that their letters cannot be opened and read, the officers of the law are entirely prohibit their receiving letters. The theory of the law is, that convicts are dead to the world during their incarceration."

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—An ingenious discovery, consisting in the compression of the fodder for horses and cattle, to render it more easy and facilitate its transportation, has been made by a veterinary surgeon, Mr Mandin, of the French Imperial Guard, and adopted by the Minister of War for the use of the army. The experiments on a practical trial, it has fully answered the expectations entertained by the inventor, and earned the highest testimonials from the officers of the cavalry. The fodder reduced for a journey of some days length is compressed into small tablets in a manner similar to that previously in use in Europe of compressing vegetable substances. The one on which he has just been published, is described as follows:

"The hay and straw are chopped fine, the oats or corn crushed and then mixed in proportion to the nutriment required for the animal fed by each. Upon this mixture is poured a mucilaginous residue of linseed, and the whole is pressed into a hard cake, only requiring to be dried in an oven. Not alone are these cakes more nutritious than the mere materials of which they are composed in their crude state, being reduced to a much smaller volume, but they are more easily preserved also, being less subject to atmospheric influence, dampness, &c. Although suggested by the emergencies of war, and promising to render most excellent services to the commissariat departments of all nations, this new method of preparing provender for horses and cattle is of especial value to this country, affording, as it does, much great advantages to emigration parties into the far West, exploring expeditions, and even shipments in distant regions."

Pennsylvanian.

THE FOUR "FIRST FAMILIES."—Grattan, in his book on America, thus gives us a specification of who are the "Upper Four" families in Boston and in Philadelphia:—"I attended a *soiree*, where the conversation was exclusively confined to the comparative merits of the first families of Philadelphia and those of Boston. The Boston people claim precedence in rank and intelligence, which the Philadelphians will not allow. A social fact which I have myself grown up in those cities—the one claiming for the Perkinses, the Otises, the Wiselows, and the Wentworths a higher rank and position in the social scale, than the Renlens, the Willings, the Binneys and the Biddles! It is really strange that in a republican country such distinctions should be so much regarded. The Bostonians are more like Englishmen than any of the other people of the United States. They are more exclusive and aristocratic—as it is termed—and there the upper classes are treated with a decree of consideration, which would put my English heart good; it shows that the sense of personal regard is not so dead in Boston as in other portions of the country. The Bostonians, also, are more literary in their intellectual inclinations than the Philadelphians; the intellectual character of the people is more developed—they are more thoughtful and reserved—more delicate and refined in their tastes, and do not eat or drink so much as the Philadelphians. The people of this latter city are great eaters."

The assessor's valuation of the city of Buffalo for the present year, in comparison with the last two years, is as follows:

	1857.	1858.	1859
Real estate.	$29 857,291	$29 446,280	$27,782,175
Personal est.	8,129,770	6,065,720	5,485,080
Total.....	$37,987,961	$35,512,000	$33,217,255

It will be seen that there is a decrease, this year, in the valuation of real estate, as compared with 1858, of $1,714,105, and in personal estate of $580,660; making a total decrease in real and personal of $2,294,745

Columbus (Ohio) Statesman.

The Bishop of Troyes, in France, commenced a recent circular to his clergy thus: "God has written a magnificent page of history—*with the assistance of France.*" This is as bad as the opening paragraph of the speech of the newly elected church warden, who said that he accepted the office tendered him "by the favor of God and several other gentlemen."

In Maryland, the Americans of the Second District have nominated Edwin H. Webster for Congress. The American State Convention has nominated W. H. Purnell for Comptroller.

The great book publishing firm of Phillips, Sampson, & Co., of Boston, will soon cease to be familiar, both Phillips and Sampson being dead. Mr. Chas. Sampson died a few weeks since, and we have intelligence of the death of Moses D. Phillips.

CITY ORDINANCES, &C.

Notice to Cistern Diggers.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned to 12 o'clock M., Friday, September 2d, 1859, to execute the following work:

To dig and wall a cistern at the intersection of Cable and Main streets, of 600 barrel capacity;

To dig and wall a cistern at the Engine House in Portland, of 500 barrel capacity;

To dig and wall the following cisterns of 100 barrel capacity at the places designated and under the direction of the City Engineer:

At the intersection of Main and Jackson streets:
At the intersection of Main and Preston streets:
At the intersection of Green and Preston streets;
At the intersection of Market and Eleventh streets;
At the intersection of Jefferson and Hancock streets;
At the intersection of Jefferson and Jackson streets:
At the intersection of Jefferson and Floyd streets;
At the intersection of Jefferson and Third streets;
At the intersection of Green and Preston streets;
At the intersection of Green and Floyd streets;
At the intersection of Green and Brook streets;
At the intersection of Green and Third streets;
At the intersection of Green and Fourth streets;
At the intersection of Green and Fifth streets;
At the intersection of Green and Sixth streets;
At the intersection of Green and Seventh streets;
At the intersection of Green and Eighth streets;
At the intersection of Green and Ninth streets;
At the intersection of Walnut and Floyd streets;
At the intersection of Walnut and East street;
At the intersection of Walnut and Second street;
At the intersection of Walnut and Third streets;
At the intersection of Walnut and Fourth streets;
At the intersection of Walnut and Nioth streets;
At the intersection of Chestnut and Preston streets;
At the intersection of Chestnut and Floyd streets;
At the intersection of Chestnut and Brook streets;
At the intersection of Chestnut and Ninth streets;
At the intersection of Gray and Floyd street;
At the intersection of Gray and Brook street;
At the intersection of Gray and First streets;
At the intersection of Broadway and Preston streets;
At the intersection of Broadway and Floyd streets;
At the intersection of Broadway and Brook streets;
At the intersection of Broadway and Second streets;
At the intersection of Water and Third streets;
At the intersection of Water and Fourth streets;
At the intersection of Water and Fifth streets;
At the intersection of Water and Sixth streets;
At the intersection of Water and Seventh streets;
At the intersection of Water and Eighth streets;
At the intersection of Fourth and Curran streets.

Coal security required.

T. B. CRAWFORD, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, Aug. 25, 1859—a26 d&d

Repaving an Recurbing Sidewalks.

The owners of lots and parts of lots designated below are hereby informed that ordinances have been passed by the General Council, approved and published, requiring the repaving and recurbing of the sidewalks in front of their respective lots, and if they fail to have the same properly done within thirty days after the first publication of said ordinations under a contract at the expense of said lot owners, as provided for in the 3d section in the 7th article of the City Charter.

Said work, when executed, to be received by the City Engineer, and if not done in every respect in accordance with the ordinances regulating sidewalk paving to be repaved at the expense of the property owners.

To record and repave the sidewalks on the south side of Main, between Brook and Floyd.

Lewers James, Executors	52½
Murray Dr. J. L.	27½
Murray Dr. J. L.	25
Elliott Wm.	26¾
Elliott Rowland	21 11-12
Preston Wm. A.	22½
Johnson Henrietta P.	22½
Tyler Mary	46 2-12
Tyler Robert, heirs	105
Adams Dr. W.	53
Hall Amanda	33⅓
Hall Timothy	26¾
Martin Wm. A.	26¾
Martin Wm. A.	26¾
Woodruff Susan	26¾

To record and repave the sidewalks on the south side of Main street, between Brook and Floyd.

Dickson Moses	140
Keeph Augustus, Executor of Dr. Odlin	17½
Griffin J.	17½
Irwin John & W	84
Small Geo. W	17½
Hite Wm. C.	16¾
Woodruff E. Heirs	55
Whitman J. B	25
Jones Flora	26¾
Jones Eleanor	52½
Preston Wm.	35
Geiger Jacob	26¾
Elliott Wm.	52½
Priest Sarah	26¾

To record and repave the sidewalks on the north side of Main street, between Floyd and Preston.

Brascin J. S.	35
Dup Daniel	70
Gray P. R., estate	105
Sowden & Bowles, J. B. Bowles, agt	70¾
Johnston Henrietta P.	22½
Kramer Moses	26¾
Fouman Ezekiel, J. L. Brown, guard	84 7-12

To record and repave the sidewalks on the south side of Main, between Floyd and Preston.

Winkler Philip	49 10-12
Pyles Dr Matt	42½
Brockmorton A	21
Rudd James	25
Young Geo	100
Hann D.	50
Trainor John	25
Ruble & Baker	40
Stoner J. H., trustee Goodwin's devisees	21
Riddle Mary	35½
Churchill Selena's est	50
Franklin Insurance Co	50

To repave and recurb the sidewalk on the northside of Main, between Preston and Jackson:

Bunn E. V	132½
Bull Nicarod	25
Ferguson Mather's est	40
Gray P. R.	37
Hamilton J R	66⅔
Dorsey Lydia	50
Gill J H	40
Brierly Edward	40
Tragent Pat	40
Cooke George E	55

To record and repave the sidewalk on the south side of Main, between Preston and Jackson:

Bradley Clark	26⅔
Banks James	50
Carrington Susan	28 4-12
Craycraft H. J	52½
Forman Sally P	50
McDowell Eliz. P	20
McDowell S. B	26⅔
McDowell M. G	26⅔
Shallcross John	57½
Glass Zach	52½
McBride A	157½

Usual security required.

T. H. CRAWFORD, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, Aug. 25, 1859.

a26 d10

Notice to Street Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned to 12 o'clock M, Friday, September 2, 1859, to execute the following work:

To grade and pave Magazine street, from the west line of Eleventh street to the east line of Twelfth street;

To grade and pave with bowlder stones, and curb Colleges street, from First street to Second street.

To grade and pave Hancock street, from the south line of Broadway to the south line of Locust street.

To grade and pave Hancock street, from the south line of Laurel street, to the south line of Lampton street.

To grade and pave Hancock street, from the south line of Lampton street to the southern taxable line of the city.

To complete the Seventeenth street sewer from the north side of Bank street to the south side of Main street, in accordance with specifications furnished by the City Engineer. Usual security required

T. H CRAWFORD, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 25, 1859.—a26 d&d

Notice to Sidewalk Pavers.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned to 12 o'clock M on Friday, Sept. 2d, 1859, to execute the following work, viz:

To recurb and repave the sidewalks on both sides of Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh streets. Usual security required.

T. H. CRAWFORD, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 25, 1859.—a26 d&d

Great Variety Store,

101 FOURTH ST., 101

BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON.

ALL KINDS OF TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, FANCY HAIR-PINS, &c.;
COMBS, Buffalo, Horn, and Wood Styles;
OPERA GLASSES;
BRUSHES, BASKETS, and DRESSING CASES;
FRENCH CORSETS, DAHLIA SKIETS;
CHESS, Board, Bone, and Ivory;
BACKGAMMON and CHECKER BOARDS;
PLAYING CARDS;
CANES, WALKING and SWORD CANES;
CHILDREN'S FINE CARRIAGES, from $7 to $13;
WILLOW CARRIAGES, from $10 to $35;
CARPET SWEEPERS, DOOR MATS;
TABLE MATS, WOODENWARE;
TOYS, of every description.

☞ We are constantly adding to our stock all the Novelties of the season.

CHATFIELD & ROOT,

a19 LOUISVILLE, KY.

AT HOME!
AT HOME!

WITH A

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

Men's & Youths' CLOTHING!

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

OPPOSITE THE NATIONAL HOTEL.

BALING TWINE.—100 bales superior Baling Twine, E C. M. brand, in store and for sale by

a26 HUGH BRENT & CO.

PROVISIONS.—2,000 Sugar-cured Hams;
175 bbls and tierces Leaf Lard;
300 kegs do do;
On consignment and for sale by DUMESNIL & CO.

a26

COLLIS ORMSBY,

506 Main Street.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—Receiving daily a large and complete assortment of goods suitable for country trade, which will be sold low to cash or prompt customers.

C. ORMSBY.

AXES.—50 doz. Lippincott Axes;
50 do Hodgets do;
26 do Hunt's do;
On hand and for sale by C. ORMSBY.

1859. OUR 1859.
SECOND
Fall Importation!

CONSISTING OF RICH AND MEDIUM DRESS GOODS, new styles of Fall Silks, embracing every novelty and grade in the market.

MEDIUM DRESS GOODS.

Real Irish Poplins; Poplinets and Valencias, plain, plaid, and striped; Robe De Laines and De Laines in patterns and by the yard, including the richest colors and choicest styles in market. French and English Merinoes, with every other article to be found in the Dry Goods trade.

DURKEE, HEATH, & CO.,

107 FOURTH STREET,

Between Market and Jefferson.

a26 d&w

DRESS GOODS.—
1 case 30-inches Plaid;
1 do P. de Ch 30;
1 do Cortez Plaid;
1 do Alhambra Plaid;
1 do all wool Scotch Plaid;
1 do Tycoon Cloth;
2 do Tirvella do;
4 pieces super printed All-wool DeLaine;
Just received and for sale by
JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main st.

a26

EDUCATIONAL.

SHELBY COLLEGE,

OPENS SECOND WEDNESDAY OF SEPT., (14TH.)

THE Trustees in their circular declare that they have reorganized the College in such manner as to give public confidence

While moral and mental culture will receive chief attention, physical training will not be neglected. The students will be practiced in military drill and wear uniform. This will strengthen the body, give a manly, graceful carriage, forms an agreeable and wholesome exercise, and invigorate the mind for study.

Boys at the earliest age [illegible], the College can be thoroughly educate them for its future classes. They will receive the same kind and matronly care as at home.

Charges for board and tuition for collegiate year, exclusive of washing, fuel, lights, and furniture of rooms, $200, payable one-half in advance. a19d12*

GRACE CHURCH FEMALE SCHOOL.

MISSES SMITH, Principals. | REV. MR. BUSHNELL, Rector.

THE FIFTH SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on the 5th day of September, 1859. The Misses Smith, having removed to Dr. Green's, adjoining Grace Church, have made arrangements in connection with Mr. Green's to receive a limited number of young ladies as boarders.

Dr. Green's family, Dr. Green is on the same premises with the school room.

For [illegible] to them at Dr. Green's, Gray street, adjoining Grace Church, east side.

N. B. A special Omnibus will be in attendance every day to carry Young Ladies from a distance to and from home. aug16 d15sept

LOUISVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CONDUCTED BY MR. AND MRS. PERING,

463 Walnut street, between Second and Third streets.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on Monday, Sept. 5.

TERMS.

Per Session of Twenty Weeks, Payable Quarterly in Advance.

Tuition in the English branches, with board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c..... $100
Tuition, day pupils, without boarding..... 20
Preparatory Department..... 12
Ancient and Modern Languages, each..... 10
Instrumental Music..... 40
Lessons in Oil Painting (on Saturdays only)..... 20
Drawing in Crayon and pencil, per lesson..... 20

Drawing taught without extra charge.

No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness. aug16 d1m

PRESBYTERIAN FEMALE SCHOOL,

OF LOUISVILLE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

A. A. Gordon, Ch'n; Curran Pope;
A. L. Waxdon, Treas; D. P. Jewett;
S. S. Moody, Sec'y; T. Query;
John Finley; R. G. Coulter,
R. Knott;

FACULTY.

S. R. BARTON, A. M., Principal.
Rev. F. SENOR, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and English Literature.
Mrs. F. E. BENNETT, Teacher in the Collegiate Department.
Miss J. E. HOGE, Teacher in the Preparatory Department.
Mrs. S. B. BARTON, Teacher in the Primary Department.
Mons. FOUVILLE, Professor of French Language.
H. G. S. WHIPPLE, Teacher of Drawing, Painting, and Music.

THE FIRST SESSION of the ensuing Collegiate Year will commence on Monday, September 5, 1859—the Second Session, January 2d, 1860.

PRICE OF TUITION.

Primary Department, per session of twenty weeks..$15 00
Preparatory " " " ..25 00
Collegiate " " " ..37 50

EXTRA CHARGES.

Modern Languages, each, per session of 20 weeks.....$10
Painting in water colors.....10
" in oil.....20

The Tuition Fees are to be paid in advance—one half at the beginning and one half at the middle of each session.

The School Building, which is large, convenient, arranged, and well ventilated, is situated on Sixth, between Walnut and Chestnut streets, on or easiest grounds sufficiently extensive to afford the pupils ample room for recreation.

A. A. GORDON,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

m27 d1Sept1

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY,

HARRODSBURG, KY.

Collegiate and Academic Departments,

FACULTY.

ROBERT MILLIGAN, A. M., President, and Professor of Biblical Literature and Moral Science.
ROBERT RICHARDSON, A. M., Vice President, and Professor of Natural Science.
HENRY H. WHITE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
JOHN B. NEVILLE, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.
ROBERT GRAHAM, A. M., Professor of Belles Lettres, Logic and Political Economy.
WILLIAM C. PIPER, A. R., Principal of Taylor Academy.
JOSEPH B. MYERS, Tutor, of Taylor Academy.

Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages will be taught by competent Professors.

THE Academical session of Kentucky University will commence on Sept. 19, 1859, and terminate June 27, 1860. Students should be in attendance by the first day of the session, before boarding and to be ready to matriculate with a prompt use the first day of the session.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per session, in advance.....$30 00
Janitor's fee per session, in advance.....1 00

Every Student in the Collegiate Department will also pay, once for all, a matriculation fee of five dollars. The Janitor's fee is required of students in the Academic Department. Good boarding, including fuel, lights, washing, &c., can be secured at about three dollars per week.

Indigent and young men, who desire to qualify themselves for the profession of teaching or for the duties of the Christian ministry may be admitted free of tuition. The law of the institution requires that every student under age shall, on his arrival at the University, pay over to the Bursar (John W. Cardwell, Esq.,) all moneys or other funds or money belonging to him, and receive his receipt for the payment of his tuition, books, boarding, and other College expenses, after which no student shall be responsible for any of all remittances received by him at any time during the session.

For further information, address the Faculty.

all d1m&w2

SCHOOL.

MISS MARY E. PEASE, a graduate of the Clinton (N. Hamp.) Female Seminary, opens a School for Young Girls and Boys on the 6th day of September in the school building formerly occupied by Mrs. Goddard and latterly by Miss Godwin, on the north side of Walnut, between Eighth and Ninth.

For terms, &c., apply to
Miss M. E. PEASE.

aug16 d1sept

MADISON FEMALE SCHOOL,

RICHMOND, KY.

THE second Session of this School will begin on the second Monday in September next. For Circulars, &c., see Catalogue, which may be had upon application to Messrs. Shotwell, Carr, and Elder D. P. Henderson, Louisville, or to the undersigned, Richmond.

SAM. G. MULLINS,
Principal.

a8 d&w1Sept

FOREST ACADEMY,

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS, by R. H. McCown, located 12 miles above the city, and 3 miles between Shelbyville and Simpsonville. The next session will begin the 5th of September and continue 10 months. The number of pupils will be limited to such as I myself can teach, and I will add, to such as I will thoroughly and carefully teach, when properly sustained by parental authority.

Terms.—Boarding and tuition $1 per week; the tuition dollar is charged each pupil as incidental expense per week.

R. H. MCOWN.

O'Bannon's Postoffice, Jefferson Co. jy28 d1sept

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOORS, SASH, LINDS, BOXES, LUMBER, & SHINGLES.

I HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, BOXES, &c.,

AT MY

Warerooms,

On First st., between Main street and the River, and am prepared to execute all orders for WOOD WORK necessary for the inside finish of FRAME or BRICK HOUSES of every description, as heretofore.

Special attention is invited to the large stock of

WELL SEASONED PINE LUMBER & SHINGLES

IN MY YARD ON

Walnut street,

BETWEEN EAST AND FLOYD.

☞ Bills of Prices will be furnished on application.

☞ ORDERS SOLICITED.

J. N. BREEDEN.

je10 d3m

PICTURE GALLERY

OFFERS independent heretofore not enjoyed in the way of excellent light, fine, airy ROOMS, and, as a matter of consequence, the purest crystal-clear PRINTS and Pictures ever produced by the latest and freshest Art.

☞ Look for the GLASS FRONT, No. 462 Main street, one door below the corner of